The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Attorney-at-Law, removed to Rooms 4, 5 and 6 Forbes Block, No. 193 Washington-st., Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Coal Prospectors.
Wanted—Proposals for boring in search of Coal at Wenona, Ill., from parties having improved apparatus, and with good references. Address WENONA COAL CO., Wenona, Ill.

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W. H. CUNNINGHAM
HAS
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NIXON'S BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.,
ROOMS 10, 11 AND 12.
None but FIRST-CLASS Companies Represented.

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Fire Insurance Co.
CHARTERED A. D. 1825.
Assets, $1,250,000.

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Fire Insurance Co.
CHARTERED A. D. 1810.
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CHARTERED A. D. 1820.
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PURINGTON & SCRANTON
Have removed to their new Block,
Nos. 270 & 272 South Water-st.,
Near Lake-st. Bridge, Dock Side, and have for sale a full stock of
SHIP CHANDLERY DUCK, TWINES AND CORDAGE.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON,
270 & 272 South Water-st.

REMOVAL.
HILGER & JENKINS,
(Successors to E. G. L. Faxon & Co.), have removed to 107 STATE-ST., where they have on exhibition the finest lot of Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Upholstery Goods, and Bedding to be found in the city.

Removal.
J. M. ADSIT, Banker,
HAS REMOVED TO
96 WASHINGTON-ST.,
Between Clark and Dearborn-sts.

GLOVES, LACES, HOSIERY, &c.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S
GREAT SALE,
329 West Madison-st.,
TO-DAY.
In addition to other attractions, as heretofore advertised, will offer:
Lot of good Kid Gloves at 75 cts., reduced from much higher price.
About 500 Patent Val. Lace Collars at 10 cts., same as sold last Saturday's sale.
4,000 White Linen Collars, 5 cts. each.
Cheapest Linen and Lace Hdkfs. in the country.
Great Bargains in Real Laces & Lace Goods.
Corsets at Great Reductions.
Bargains in Hosiery and Underwear.
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Six per cent interest allowed on deposits, payable semi-annually, July 1 and Jan. 1 in each year.
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Best Berlin Finish, only $3 per dozen, at
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OPPMAN'S CARTE BLANCHE.
The FINEST IMPORTED CHAMPAGNE WINE now in market. Sold by all first-class places in the city.
GROMMES & ULLRICH,
General Agents.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.
A Regular Communication of Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M., will be held this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Oriental Hall, 122 LaSalle-st., for business. By order of the W. M.
J. R. DUNLOP, Secretary.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Disclosures Concerning the Cost of the Union Pacific.

Over Forty Millions of Bonds at Par Divided as Profits.

Frelinghuysen's Bill for Settling the Mormon Problem.

The Presidential Veto Power Discussed by the Committee on Claims.

Probable Result of the Louisiana Election Investigation.

Senator Pomeroy to Make an Explanation on Monday.

Proceedings in Congress Yesterday.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MORMON BROBLEM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Judiciary Committees of the Senate and House are puzzled as to what shall be done with the Mormons. The President, as already stated in these despatches, thinks it is time to act, and in this view he is supported by the Attorney General, as well as the United States officials in Utah. As the result of the President's conference with the members of these Committees, the other day, a couple of bills have been prepared, one by General Butler and the other by Senator Frelinghuysen. Butler's bill, which has not yet been introduced, was laid before the House Judiciary Committee to-day, but its consideration was postponed till next week.

Senator Frelinghuysen's is now before the Senate Judiciary Committee. It is eminently legal and decidedly against the Mormons. It is understood to meet the approval of the President. One of the great difficulties in Utah is obtaining a jury. A Mormon jury, it is alleged, will not convict a member of that faith, no matter how clear the proof. To meet this, Mr. Frelinghuysen provides that the Grand and Petit Juries of the several Courts of the Territories shall be drawn from a list of 100 citizens of the United States. These juries are to sit in all cases. Provision is made for the Deputy United States Marshal to aid in enforcing the laws of the United States, and, in case of need, the Government is authorized to call upon the troops of the regular army. An important provision is, that no alien living in or practicing polygamy or bigamy, shall be admitted to citizenship of the United States, thus debarring them from serving as Jurors. All the acts passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah in the special interest of the Mormons are disapproved and annulled. A full list of these acts is given in the bill. The entire measure is framed with a view to the legal disarming of the Mormons. Butler's bill is said to be of a similar character.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Special Committee appointed early in the session by the Senate to consider the subject of transportation to the seaboard, and the various complicated questions arising out of the relations of railroads to the public, has thus far held but a single session. At this one, it was determined that the business now pressing before Congress was of such a nature as not to allow the Committee to pay the proper attention to the questions referred to them, and that, therefore, it would be advisable to ask permission to sit during the recess. The motion has not yet been made, but it will be prepared before the 4th of March next.

WHO WILL BUY IT?

A circular has found its way into Congress, emanating from one Green, who styles himself Secretary of the Original Credit Mobilier of America. He lays claim to 347 shares of the stock, and offers to sell it very reasonably for cash. It is suggested that Credit Mobilier investments are not so popular as they once were among Senators and members, and that there will be no takers, in the present Congress at least.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE EXCHANGE.

The bill introduced by Senator Morrill, in the Senate, to-day, authorizing the exchange of the old Post Office site in Chicago, is precisely similar to that already agreed upon by the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and was prepared by the Treasury Department.

ENGLISH ENGINES.

The Pacific Mail Steamship interest is here, pushing the bill to provide for the importation, free of duty, of British compounded engines to be used in the three iron steamships now being constructed for said Company.

REVENUE DECISION.

The answer to innumerable inquiries from business circles as to the exact operation of that portion of the act of June 6, 1872, which repealed all taxes imposed by stamps, except on bank checks, drafts, or orders, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue responds that no stamp-tax is now required upon checks, drafts, or orders, except such as shall be drawn at sight, or on demand upon a bank, banker, or trust company. The Committee on Ways and Means to-day decided to continue this tax.

SENATOR SUMNER'S

health has improved so much within the last few days, that his complete recovery is regarded as probable by his friends.

NEGRO CUBAN SYMPATHIZERS.

At a meeting of the representative colored men, held in this city last evening, it was determined to call a National Convention of Colored Men, to meet in this city on the 3d day of March next, for the purpose of giving public expression of their race for the struggling Cubans.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Oakes Ames not having been arrested as yet, the Poland Investigation Committee to-day were obliged to devote some more time to the rather questionable warfare of Job Stevenson upon Speaker Blaine. If the Cincinnati Representative desires, as he alleges, to catch the Speaker, he is taking the worst course possible, and is creating sympathy for him, as well as contempt for himself by his personal course of proceeding. The Committee were in secret session to-day, for the purpose of digesting the testimony already in, and for discussing the manner in which the report should be presented to Congress.

The Senate Credit Mobilier Committee will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of organization, and to commence the investigation into the cases of the Senators charged with having received stock.

SENATOR POMEROY

will make a statement in the Senate on Monday, relating to the charges made against him by Senator York, of the Kansas Legislature. Pomeroy has not yet made his appearance in the Senate, and it is said by those who have seen him that he is much reduced in flesh and strength by the exciting events through which he has recently passed. During the time he has been here, he has been busy in consulting with friends and preparing his defence. At the conclusion of his statements on Monday, he will ask for a Special Committee of five to enter at once on the investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the recent election. This will bring up the whole matter, and the developments will be anxiously looked for.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana case, now being examined by the Senate Committee, will probably be reported to the Senate on Monday or Tuesday. Thus far, the Committee are not agreed, but it seems evident that the course marked out by some of the leading members of the House and prominent gentlemen in the Senate, who wish to avoid the entanglement of politics, and who are greatly interested in the welfare of the State, will be followed by Senator Morton's Committee. The prediction is that the Committee will report a bill to the Senate declaring that there has been no legal election in the State, and providing that another be held for State officers and for the Legislature, but not for members of the House, as each House is the judge of the qualifications of its own members. The State Constitution of Louisiana provides that the State officers hold over until new ones shall qualify, but it is probable that it will not be urged that the Warmoth party shall be reinstated till a now election is had, but the present *de facto* Government shall continue until new officers are chosen. Members of the House from Louisiana and other prominent citizens of the State have called on individual members of the Committee, and recommended the action here marked in outline, and they have hopes that such will be recommended.

THE CURRENCY EXPANSION.

Representative Monroe, with the consent of the Committee of Banking and Currency, will endeavor to report on Monday next, under the two-thirds rule, his bill providing for $25,000,000 additional currency to relieve the stringency in the West. It is found impracticable to carry out the law requiring a redistribution of the currency, passed about two years ago, for the reason that it would take from the East all the currency, which prevents that section from being as destitute as the rest.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

General Babcock, Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds, was before the Appropriation Committee, to-day, in regard to his estimates, but no action was taken on his statements. The Committee, however, definitely agreed to allow $1,900,000 for continuing the New York Post Office, no reference being made to the addition of another story; $800,000 for continuing the Chicago Post Office, the limit of the entire cost being $4,000,000; to allow Cincinnati $750,000 for the purchase of a site; to St. Louis $1,000,000 to begin and continue the public buildings, and $1,500,000 to purchase a site in Philadelphia, the limit being $3,000,000.

IRON-CLAD CLAIMS.

Three more claims for additional compensation for building iron-clads were passed by the House Committee on Claims to-day, and a similar report will be made on them as in the case of Nathan McKay, the builder of the "Squando," who shows that the additional compensation is demanded because the Government made alterations in the specification, which required immense additional expense. In the cases agreed on to-day, were those of Miles Greenwood for the iron-clad monitor Tippecanoe, Alex. Swift & Co. for the light raft monitors Klamath and Youma, and works for the river and harbor monitors Catawba and Oneonta. The claimants are all of Cincinnati. The bills in each case require the claimants to apply to the Court of Claims within six months after the passage of the act to have the case adjudicated. These bills, together with that of McKay, will be considered to-morrow, and the fate of one will be the fate of all.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Committee will also report to-morrow favorably on the awards of the Commissioners on Southern Claims.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

From the indications now existing and daily becoming stronger, there is little hope that the proposition requiring the Government to assume the bonds and debts of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, and making the work a national one, with free tolls to vessels, will be adopted during the present Congress, as the parliamentary technicalities will doubtless prevent action, except by a two-thirds majority. To-morrow, the House Commerce Committee will probably decide whether they will admit the amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill. In favor of admitting this amendment are Shellabarger, Holman, Negley, and Sheldon, and against it, as is believed, are Sawyer, Lynch, Conger, Hambleton, and Townsend. Another chance for the proposition will be to present it on Thursday next as an independent proposition, or by attaching it to the River and Harbor bill, in Committee of the Whole, but in either case there is grave doubt of the adoption of the measure. The Senate Commerce Committee also seem to be opposed to it. Stevenson and Dodd, the Cincinnati members, have labored industriously to secure favorable action. If the proposition that the Government shall take possession of the Canal fails, the two Committees have informally agreed to all $100,000 for finishing the work, and it is probable that a larger amount could be obtained.

[To the Associated Press.]

APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day limited the new Government building at Philadelphia to $3,000,000, at present granting an appropriation of $1,000,000 on that account. They also agreed upon an appropriation of $408,000 for Appraisers of stores at San Francisco; $100,000 for observing the transit of Venus. The Committee have completed their action on the Army bill for an appropriation of about $30,000,000.

THE FUNDING LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury revoked the order which he signed this morning, calling in $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds to be paid May 7. This is done because of information from London that the subscriptions there to the new fives are made payable June 1. The call will be renewed March 1, so as to have the called bonds payable June 1, to conform to the London subscriptions.

THE PRESIDENT

returned from Wilmington in the morning, and to-day received quite a large number of visitors.

THE CABINET

session was attended by all the members.

LOUISIANA.

The preliminary report of the Senate Committee of Elections on the Louisiana investigation will relate exclusively to the legality of the Electoral vote.

THE VETO POWER—THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED.

When, on the 1st of June last, President Grant vetoed the bill for the relief of Dr. J. Milton Best, the message was referred to the Senate Committee on Claims. To-day Senator Howe, its Chairman, made a report from that Committee strongly in opposition to the veto, the report says the objections of the President are not based upon the ground that the act is unconstitutional or inconsiderately passed, and that neither of these objections could be well urged against it. The constitutional authority of Congress to provide for the payment of private claims cannot well be denied. The act in question was passed after careful consideration. Some statesmen and jurists have maintained that the proper use of the veto power was limited to cases of unconstitutional and rash legislation, but the text of the Constitution, as well as the usage of the Government, sanctions a broader use of the power. There can be no doubt that the President may interpose his veto to the passage of any bill, however Constitutional and however maturely it may have been considered by the Legislature, and there can be no doubt, that when he does interpose his veto, it can only be overcome by the concurrence of two-thirds of each House of Congress.

Thus, in our Governmental system, the negative of the President counteracts the vote of one-sixth of each House of Congress. With the assent of the President, a majority of each House can enact a law, but against his dissent two-thirds are required. Since, therefore, the Executive veto paralyzes so large a portion of the Legislature, it would seem it ought not be interposed except upon substantial and well considered grounds, and it would seem quite evident that if the Executive assumes the task, with the help of his Cabinet, of reconsidering the expediency of all laws which Congress matures with the aid of all its Committees and all its members, while he may sometimes correct mistakes, he may also sometimes make mistakes. The Committee say the principal objection urged against the act is that it provides for a claim arising on account of the ravages of war. The message states the circumstances under which the claim arose. The bill appropriates $25,000 to compensate Dr. Best for the destruction of his dwelling-house and its contents by order of the commanding officer of the United States military forces at Paducah, Ky., March 26, 1864. In reviewing the reasons of the President for his veto, the Committee admit that in some sense, the destruction was the ravages of war, but in their opinion the house taken from the claimant was for the use of the Government. The message asserts as a general principle of both international and municipal law, that all property is held subject not only to be taken by the Government for public uses, in which case, under the Constitution of the United States, the owners are entitled to just compensation; but also subject to be temporarily occupied or even actually destroyed in times of great personal danger when the public safty demands it, and in this latter case Governments do not admit a legal obligation on their part to compensate the owner. The Committee, taking issue with the President, say they have not found any such general principle affirmed, either in international or municipal law, but have found the very reverse affirmed by all law, international and municipal. They quote numerous legal authorities and several Congressional precedents in support of this view, and, in reply to the President's caution, that the payment of this claim would invite the presentation of demands for very large sums of money for necessary and unavoidable destruction of property by the army, they say the act for the relief of Dr. Best does not provide for the payment of property unavoidably destroyed. On the contrary, it clearly discriminates against, and disclaims liability for, such payment. They reply, secondly, that if the principle involved in the bill be just, and as it has been seen to be in accordance with the commands of all law and all precedent, the Government cannot be excused from making payment to Dr. Best, because of the weight of the burden such payments would impose upon the Treasury. The Committee say that he who regards the law, or loves justice, will be reluctant to see a loyal citizen reduced by a deliberate act of his Government to absolute destitution, and then turned away from the full tills of the Treasury, which carry from year to year untold millions, a single year's interest on which would compensate for every injury coming within the principle of Best's claim. There is no warrant for believing that the principle recognized by this bill would involve the Treasury in large disbursements. It has already been seen that the bill establishes no new precedent. Congress has already paid several claims resting upon precisely the same principle. From the foundation of the Government it cannot be discovered that Congress ever refused to pay a similar claim. If, as some profess to apprehend, similar claims for millions await payment, the question arises, Where are they? During the eleven years since the late war commenced, the whole amount of claims of every kind recommended for payment by the Senate Committee on Claims, excluding those reported from the Claims Commission, will fall considerably below a million dollars. In conclusion, the Committee enter into a statement to show that no claim ever was or ever can be preferred against the Government resting upon more impregnable grounds than the claim preferred in this bill, and they therefore recommend its passage, the objection of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Howe also made a similar recommendation in relation to a bill appropriating $11,250 for the relief of Thomas B. Wallace, of Lexington, Mo., vetoed by the President on the 7th of June, 1872, for reasons similar to those set forth in the message vetoing the bill for the relief of Best.

SALARIES.

The bill reported to-day by Mr. Butler (Mass.) from the Committee on Judiciary, to adjust the salaries of the Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Departments of the Government, provides that, after March 4, 1873, salaries will be fixed as follows: President of the United States, $50,000; Vice President, $10,000; Chief Justice, $10,500; Justices of the Supreme Court, $10,000; Cabinet officers, $10,000; Speaker of the House, $10,000; members of Congress, $8,000. This includes the members of the Forty-second Congress. Mileage is abolished, and actual travelling expenses allowed. The Committee accompany the bill with a report.

PARDONED.

The President to-day pardoned Eli Ross Stewart and Robert Hayes Mitchell, both of South Carolina, convicted of Ku-Klux crimes, and sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary.

PERSONAL.

Senator Cameron was suddenly taken ill last night, and is now confined to his apartments.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE POLAND COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—At the sitting of Judge Poland's Committee this morning,

JOHN I. BLAIR

was examined by Representative Stevenson. The witness testified that he was an original corporator of the Sioux City, Iowa Falls & Dubuque Railroad, with Pratt Smith, of Dubuque, John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, and W. W. Walker, of Cedar Rapids. He detailed the history of building the road, the legislation by Congress renewing the land grant in 1856 to the State, and the legislation of the State giving the grant to the road, and testified that not a dollar was expended in procuring such legislation, either before Congress or the State Legislature. The witness never expended a cent for blackmail for any one, either a member of Congress or private citizen. There was not a single road across Iowa to-day that was worth the money it cost to build it. The witness referred to the list of subscriptions, and testified that William B. Allison took ten shares. He paid for his stock, and never got a penny for his services. The firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock. Oakes Ames was a large subscriber. J. F. Wilson and Glenni W. Scofield were subscribers also. The Government need not talk much of the land given Iowa, as it amounted to nothing, nearly all of it being worthless. It reminded him of the Frenchman who had given away $2,000 before breakfast, and, when asked how he made it, replied, "I have just marked my goods up." [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know of James G. Blaine, of Maine, being a subscriber?

A.—I cannot say about Mr. Blaine. I believe he had some stock which he got from the Coburns, of Maine.

Witness never had any correspondence with Blaine about taking stock. The members of Congress who hold stock bought and paid for it, and none was given for corrupt purposes. The county taxation upon the land-grants held by the Company was immense. In one county, where there are but 234 votes, they taxed us on our land-grant and got $200,000. They tax us for building and supporting school-houses, which they never build. In one case, one of the counties taxed us enormously for building a school-house which the man lived in, and we had to pay his wife $60 a month for teaching her own children. [Laughter.] They catch at every kind of taxation to get hold of our money.

Judge Merrick—Is that in Iowa?

A.—Yes, sir; that is where men of enterprise go. [Laughter.] Why, sir, it reminds me of the Dutchman's son who went West and wrote home to his father: "Dad! Come out West. The meanest kind of men get office out here." [Renewed laughter.] The witness further testified that the name of James G. Blaine did not appear on the list of stockholders. All that the witness knew about Blaine having stock was what had been testified to before this Committee. No influence was brought to bear in Congress to have the land grant to the State renewed. That was a matter which the State was attending to. Never heard of any promise ever being made to any member of Congress.

THE HON. SAMUEL HOOPER

then testified that the firm of which he is a member subscribed to stock in the Sioux City & Iowa Falls Road.

Question—To what extent was your firm interested, and what was your proportion?

Mr. Hooper replied that he had no objection to telling, but he could not see why the Committee wanted to inquire into his private affairs. The witness then exhibited a statement showing the amount sold by the firm to be $189,100. The witness knew that Ames and Mr. Allison held stock in the road. The subscription was made by his partner in the firm, though not until after consultation.

THE HON. JAMES G. BLAINE

was recalled and examined by Stevenson.

Q.—How was the subscription of the Coburns obtained to the Iowa Falls & Sioux City stock?

Blaine—I don't understand your question.

Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscriptions of the Coburns?

Blaine—I answered that before very frankly. John I. Blair was here talking the matter over with some friends, along with them Senator Grimes. He mentioned the subject to me. I said I had not the funds, and could not take any of the stock. I subsequently wrote to the Messrs. Coburn. They took $200,000 worth. Witness did not remember of ever having had a conversation with Blair. The subject came up in conversation with Senator Grimes.

Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testimony. Have you it with you?

Blaine—No, sir. I was deprived of getting it for several days, on account of your detaining it in your possession, and could not correct it.

Stevenson—You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with the Messrs. Coburn. Will you state what these transactions were?

Blaine—If the Committee think that is a proper question, and so asks me, I will answer, but these transactions were entirely of a private nature. However, I do not object to stating them if the Committee wants me to.

Judge Poland—Oh! well, we have no right to inquire into private business not affecting the investigation.

Stevenson—I now propose to cross-examine Blaine on his former testimony.

Blaine—I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now, that you wish to cross-examine me on. Is that your knowledge of law? [To the Committee.] I do not propose to be catechised by Stevenson in what I should call out of this room a very impudent manner. The proper course for Stevenson would have been, after introducing his resolution in the House, to have come down here and give his testimony and clear out, but instead of that he throws out a drag-net in the House to catch the Speaker, and then comes down here as a counter attorney asking me if the statements he makes are true. I confess, sir, I feel indignant at this course. I think it is so against common courtesy.

Stevenson—It appears to me I have been arraigned before this Committee.

Blaine—Yes, sir. I do arraign you.

Judge Poland—Well, I rather think, gentlemen, we will have to suspend this course.

Stevenson—I wish to ask Blaine what he gave the Coburns for the stock he got.

Blaine—I told you before that I gave them $32,500, neither more nor less.

Q.—In what?

Mr. Blaine—Partly in money and partly in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony, and every circumstance connected with it.

Stevenson wanted to inquire as to other dealings between Blaine and Coburn.

Judge Poland—Well, we can't allow any inquiry as to other dealings.

Stevenson had nothing else to ask.

A SCENE.

Blaine—Then I desire to put Stevenson on the stand. He testified before that his motive in introducing the resolution was to catch the Speaker. Now, I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the Speaker were friendly.

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into that question.

Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Stevenson introducing the resolution, the animus he had in doing so; he wanted to catch the Speaker.

Stevenson (very excitedly)—I have rights here. I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, this contest must stop here.

Stevenson—The Speaker said, in the House, the other day, that the members must be loyal to the Speaker.

Judge Poland—That will do; this must stop.

McCrary [laughingly, to Blaine]—Do you submit?

Blaine—Oh, certainly (bowing to Judge Poland). I believe in being loyal to the Speaker, as Stevenson says.

Stevenson asked that Messrs. Coburns, of Maine, be summoned.

Judge Poland thought the testimony already in covered all the points as transaction between Blaine and themselves.

Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of any man.

Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely on it. [Laughter.]

Blaine (addressing the Committee). If it is the mind of any member of this Committee to ask me any questions, I hope they will be asked, as I have not the remotest shadow of a shade of reluctance to answer. The matter between myself and Messrs. Coburns was a plain straight business transaction, as I related the other day, and I have nothing in the world to conceal in regard to it.

Judge Poland answered that no further witnesses would be examined to-day, and the Committee at 1 o'clock went into secret session, and afterwards adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WILSON COMMITTEE.

HAM'S TESTIMONY.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures upon which Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Committee, proposes to examine him.

Mr. Ham was recalled, and stated he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the 100th meridian. It cost $12,974,416.24, of which $1,994,769.96 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was not given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,183.33; could not give the cost of the first fifty-eight miles west of the 100th meridian. He knew no adjustment of the profits on the 58 miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier on 2¼ per cent interest, and the prospective profits. The Credit Mobilier advanced $723,600.80 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the 138 completed miles, included in the Ames contract, nor of the 58 miles built on the Hoxie contract. There were charged as discount on securities on the Ames contract, according to the Trustees books, on $6,118,000 first mortgage bonds, a loss of $517,440.08, and on $14,606,000 Government bonds, a discount of $326,035.44. The Assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount thus subscribed to the Ames & Davis contracts was $30,096,000 between January and July, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. H. C. Crane and John A. Rice made subscriptions, probably on checks of the Union Pacific Company, representing proceeds of sales of stocks and bonds. The Trustees had other bonds and stock beside those belonging to the contract. The amount of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad, sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract, was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds. Have examined the balance sheets presented by Crane yesterday, and find them substantially correct. The Trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Crane gave the footings and several items were testified to. The summary is as follows:

Profits on the Ames contract	$29,859,960
Profits on the Davis contract	7,802,135
Profits on the Hoxie contract	5,168,232
Total profit to contractors of entire road in stock and securities at their par value	$42,825,327

John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Railroad Company in cash, $6,368,034.90, proceeds of the bonds and stock sold.

Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Crane, are $37,657,095; now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock, and money?

Ham—They received on account of the contract, $3,777,000, first mortgage bonds amounting to $3,399,300; $4,400,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterwards turned into income bonds amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 income bonds amounting to $3,486,600, and subscribed for $24,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,346,195 in cash.

Wilson—Now will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road?

Ham—I should prefer to estimate it myself and not trust myself to estimates made by others. As found on the books it would take some time. Intermission was taken, and the bookkeepers made up the answer under Ham's direction.

It was as follows: The whole cost to the Company appeared to be by the books $114,033,728.52, an itemized statement of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $71,208,899.18, the items of which were also submitted. Ham continued: The Trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the pressing necessities of the Company, to sell the securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them, that the actual amount, divided on both contracts at its cash value, he should consider not worth more than $9,000,000.

Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds, and stock.

Wilson—What did the Trustees purchase land grants at?

Ham—They bought them at 55, and sold them with other securities; the first mortgage bonds being offered in land grants; $1,000 in land grants, $1,000 in first mortgage, and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $2,000 in stock for $800. Bonds were placed at 60 cents and stock at 10 cents, but I had no authority to enter it. Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were substantially sold to Trustees. He admitted the bonds were taken on contracts.

ROLLINS.

Rollins, Treasurer of the Company, was recalled and testified: By a special vote on Jan. 19, 1871, C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy $2,636,000 in land-grant bonds at 70. The matter of settlement with Bushnell was afterward referred to a Committee who made a report, submitted with testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle with him. This closed the Boston investigation. Mr. Wilson leaves for New York to-night, having provided for the computation of improtant office accounts, and the despatch of the Company's books to Washington as aids in making up his final report.

LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The Louisiana investigation was resumed this morning.

M'MILLAN

was examined by Ray, and testified as to his previous status in Louisiana; had never been in Morehouse and Rockland, two parishes of his Senatorial District; his statement of the number of colored Fusion votes and white Republican votes was an opinion based upon his familiarity with public affairs.

LYNCH

was examined by Trumbull and said he examined the papers that were before his Board and now here; all are not here; a carpet-bag containing affidavits relating to fraud, etc., is missing; all the papers here were before the Board; he misses also some papers furnished by the State Supervisors in relation to registration; also various papers which he cannot particularly remember.

McMillan said he did not see the relevancy of Ray's cross-examination himself, and suggested it to be stricken out.

Trumbull said it could do no harm, and might as well remain.

The "Lynch Board" papers having arrived, they and those used by the "Wharton Board" were sent to the room of the Committee on Elections, whither Warmoth, McMillan, Ray, Lynch, and Southmeyd, repaired to examine them. The Committee went into secret session upon the preliminary report.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A remonstrance of New York business men against the repeal of the Bankrupt law was presented.

PACIFIC RAILROAD EARNINGS.

On motion of Mr. CASSERLY, a resolution was agreed to directing the Secretary of the Treasury to transmit a statement of the net earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad for 1870 and 1871, showing the receipts for freight and passengers, the amount of running expenses, and their details.

CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an original bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange the old Custom House and Post Office site in Chicago for land belonging to the School Fund of the city, at the corner of Polk street and Fifth avenue. The difference in value between the two pieces of land is to be ascertained by a Commission of five persons, two to be appointed by the Treasury Department, two by the city authorities, and the fifth to be chosen by these four, which difference will be paid upon their award, when approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARITY.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill authorizing an irrevocable deposit of money in the United States Treasury, and the payment of 5 per cent interest thereon for charitable or educational purposes. Referred.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. MORRILL (Me.), from the Joint Committee on Library, reported adversely the bill providing for an international copyright.

RAILROAD BRIDGES.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post Offices, reported favorably the bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to construct a bridge over the St. Louis River, and a bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Arkansas River, at Van Buren, Ark.

GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) reported, with amendments, a bill providing for a Government building at Parkersburg, W. Va.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Committee on Mines, reported a bill to aid the construction of the Sutro Tunnel from the proceeds of the sale of mineral lands, with amendments.

The bill for the distribution of the

GENEVA AWARD

was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke thereon. He argued that the award had been made, not to claimants, but to the Government of the United States, and that in distributing the award the Government ought to pay only the actual losses. Therefore the insurers, whose receipts from increased premiums for extra risks covered, or more than covered, the losses they had to pay, ought not not to receive any portion of the award.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the award had been asked and obtained on the basis of individual claims, and ought to be so distributed by the Government, as trustee for the claimants; and that the insurance companies concerned had as complete a right to their respective shares of the award as a man has to the property of which he holds the title in fee.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. NORWOOD, the bill relieving certain persons in Georgia, and other Southern States, from political disabilities, was taken up. The bill was amended so as to include some additional names, when

Mr. FLANAGAN moved to insert the name of Jefferson Davis, saying if the rebels were to be relieved so freely, he wished to relieve the chief one, and get done with the business. He demanded the yeas and nays on his amendment, but they were not ordered.

The vote was taken on the bill, which resulted—yeas, 27; nays, 7. No quorum voting, the Senate

Adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

After the disposal of a few private bills the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Military Appropriation bill, appropriating $349,517.

Mr. COBURN moved to strike out the clause of the bill which gives the Secretary of War the discretionary power to substitute for the Professorship of Spanish the Professorship of Rhetoric and English Literature.

The motion of Mr. Coburn was advocated by himself and Messrs. WOOD, BUTLER (Mass.), MAYNARD, DUNNELL, and YOUNG, and opposed by Messrs. MARSHALL, SARGENT, and STOUGHTON. During the discussion the relative importance to a military education of the Spanish, French, and German languages was canvassed, the opponents of the motion contending that the two latter were the most important, and its supporters claiming that the close relations between the United States and Mexico, the West India Islands, and the Spanish-American countries, rendered a knowledge of Spanish on the part of army officers necessary and desirable.

Mr. BUTLER spoke of the acquisition of Mexico as a thing that would take place this generation, and

Mr. COBURN predicted that the American boy was born who would issue a proclamation from Morro Castle, in Havana.

Finally, Mr. Coburn's motion prevailed, and the clause was struck out.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), the amendment was agreed to, more specifically defining the pay and term of service of Professors in the Academy.

The Committee then rose, the amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Adjourned.

UTAH.

The Mormons Troubled at the Proceedings in Congress—Miscellaneous Territorial Items.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 7.—Considerable sensation was caused here this evening by a despatch from Chicago, that the President has determined, as a matter of policy, to remove all the troops from the Southern States, and station them in reasonable contiguity to Utah. The Mormons affect a disbelief of the report, but they are evidently much disturbed. The Gentiles and dissenting Mormons all rejoice.

Claggett's speech on Utah is universally applauded by the Gentiles as the best exposition of the truth of Mormon rule ever given Congress.

It is stated that a company is forming in Washington, D. C., to establish in this city a first-class daily in the interest of the anti-Mormon sentiment with a cash capital of $100,000.

The *Herald* (Mormon) says the Logan's bill on Utah is clearly unconstitutional.

The snow blockade in Little Cottonwood is broken, and ore is coming down by pack animals. It is estimated that over 5,000 tons of ore are on the dumps for transportation.

The Union and Central Pacific trains are all on time.

HANGED.

A Wife-Murderer Expiates His Crime.

Henry McNulty Executed at Peoria.

Hanging Not Played-Out in Illinois.

The History of a Cold-Blooded Tragedy.

A Long-Suffering Woman Killed by Her Brutal Husband.

Arrest, Trial, and Conviction of the Murderer.

The Sentence of the Law Carried Out Yesterday.

Filled with Brandy, the Doomed Man Ascends the Platform.

The Spectators Harangued for Nearly an Hour.

Launched Into Eternity Proclaiming His Innocence.

HISTORY OF THE CRIME.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Feb. 7.—On Sunday morning, the 23d of September, 1872, the people residing in the City of Chillicothe, on the Rock Island Railroad, about twenty miles north of Peoria, were thrown into a state of great excitement by rumors of a murder. Chillicothe, like all other inland cities of small proportions, seldom has a sensation, either sanguinary or matrimonial. A tragedy in their midst was so unusual an occurrence that every one felt it to be his duty to talk of the enormity of the crime, and about bringing the perpetrator to justice. There was no positive proof as to the guilty person, but the circumstances pointed, as they thought, conclusively to an individual well known for his dissipated habits. The person immolated on the altar of "revenge" was Mrs. Eliza or Elizabeth McNulty, and the individual suspected of committing the deed was her husband, Henry McNulty. They had been married for six years, but had had no children, and lived in the outskirts of the town. He was very intemperate, and on one occasion assaulted his wife with a beer-mug, for which she had him arrested. When the case was taken before the Grand Jury, Mrs. McNulty did not display any ill-will towards her husband; in fact, she testified in such a non-committal way that no bill was found. Subsequently, he threatened to kill her, and she had him again incarcerated in the County Jail at Peoria. Being unable to give bail to keep the peace towards her, he was locked up for nearly two months. Being lonesome without him, and listening to his urgent appeals, she visited Peoria on Thursday, Sept. 7, 1872, and induced the Justice of the Peace before whom he was tried to release him. The Magistrate reluctantly yielded, knowing the prisoner's reputation, and would not discharge him until he had exacted a solemn promise that he would cease drinking and treat his wife as he should. When at liberty, Mrs. McNulty gave him $1 to pay his fare home.

HIS INNATE LOVE FOR WHISKEY,

however, was too strong, and, stealing away from her, he expended the money for liquor. After loitering around Peoria for a week, he was arrested for being drunk, and placed in the calaboose. The Justice seemed to pity him, and sent him home, where he arrived on the Thursday before the discovery of the dead body of his wife. Nothing more was heard of McNulty until Saturday night, Sept. 27. At 7 o'clock on the evening of that day, Dr. J. M. Morely, who lives about one hundred yards from McNulty's house, while going out of his gate, heard a loud noise proceeding thence. He walked towards the dwelling, and could plainly distinguish the voices of McNulty and his wife. He was accusing her of receiving or writing a letter, and threatening her with violence. The Doctor knocked on the door, but receiving no answer, he went away. Half an hour afterwards, Hiram M. Campbell, a boarder at Wood's Hotel, saw McNulty and his wife approaching the hotel, he about five feet in advance of her, and gesticulating as if angry. Hiram concluded they were quarrelling, and was satisfied of it when they passed him, he hearing McNulty say, "If I knowed then what I know now, you would not have got that $5, damn you,—it is the last time you will fool me." The two went into a grocery store near the hotel, and in ten or fifteen minutes came out and went up the street towards home. At 3 o'clock on the Sunday morning following, Dr. Morely was awakened by a rap on his door, and heard a man asking if the Doctor was in.

THE MAN WAS MCNULTY,

and he ran away immediately after making the inquiry. In half an hour he returned and asked the same question, and again retired hastily. The Doctor's wife and daughter got up, and upon entering a room facing toward McNulty's dwelling, heard a woman's cries. The noise soon ceased, and the physician did not leave his house. About 4 o'clock Mrs. Mary Amen, an old acquaintance of the McNultys, was awakened from a sound sleep by a pounding on her door. She arose, and admitted McNulty, who told her Eliza (his wife) was dead. She desired to strike a light, but he said "No, I am in a hurry; come." She rejoined, "Eliza dead; my God! you have killed her." He replied, "No, she just died, and I want you to come over."

She consented, and, on the way, stopped at a Mrs. Austin's, and woke her. The three then proceeded to the house, and found the body of Mrs. McNulty lying on the bed. The two women washed the deceased and laid her out. Mrs. Amen did not see any bruises on the corpse, but noticed that the little finger on the right hand was bruised up to the first joint. McNulty, before going to Mrs. Amen's house, had posted Dr. Wilmot to call, as his wife was "awful sick." The Doctor questioned him as to the cause, and he replied that she had been eating grapes, but did not know that they had made her ill. He reached the house just after Mrs. Amen and McNulty had on examining the arms of Mrs. McNulty, found them to be rigid. On the pillow in the bed was about a mouthful of grapes, which had been ejected from her stomach. A thunder-shower was coming up, and as he could do nothing, the Doctor went home. Five minutes after he got home the clock struck 4. From the appearance of the body he thought death had taken place two hours before.

WHEN DAYLIGHT APPEARED,

the early risers in the town learned of the death of Mrs. McNulty, and not a few of them believed she had been murdered. So strong did the suspicion become that a Coroner's inquest was demanded by the people, and early on Sunday morning Squire Booth summoned Drs. Wilmot, Thomas, Allen, and Morely, and a jury of twelve men. A *post-mortem* examination of the remains developed these facts: On the left side, just below the breast, two or three inches long by an inch and a half wide, was found a discolored spot. Other than this there were no external marks; except a small one on the left thigh, which looked as if it had been there several days. Dissection showed the tissues to be bruised and gorged with blood, the membrane immediately beneath the ribs being cut through, and the spleen punctured to the extent of three and a half inches. Three quarts of blood partially filled in the cavity of the abdomen. All the organs were healthy except the spleen, which seemed to be enlarged, but weighed no more than that of a healthy person.

THREE BROKEN RIBS

had penetrated the spleen, and produced hemorrhage. The conclusion reached was that the wound, which was evidently the result of a blow with a heavy blunt instrument, caused her death. McNulty was in the house while the inquest was holding, and said to Dr. Thomas: "Are you going to send me up for hurting her chest?" He acted, in such a strange manner that the jury felt warranted in charging in their verdict that he killed his wife. He was not present when the verdict was rendered, having gone down town to see some one, or get a drink. Deputy Sheriff Storey found him without trouble, and took him to a safe place, and kept him in custody till Monday morning, when he was conveyed to Peoria, and placed in the County Jail.

THE EXCITEMENT ABATED

somewhat within a week, and although the tragedy was frequently alluded to, the people seemed to take no special interest in the coroner's inquest, until the day set for the trial. On the 10th of December, having, in the meantime, been indicted, McNulty was arraigned at the bar of the Circuit Court in Peoria and pleaded not guilty. His counsel was A. M. Gibbons, the State's Attorney, W. Kellogg, Jr., conducting the prosecution. The examination of witnesses and the arguments of the attorneys occupied two days. What is given above was adduced in detail, with the additional fact that McNulty admitted to Deputy Sheriff Storey that he kicked his wife out of bed. No testimony was offered by the defence. Although the evidence was wholly circumstantial, it was considered conclusive by the jury, who, after six hours of deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, fixing the punishment at death. The day fixed for the execution was the 3d of January.

The defendant's counsel made the usual motion for a new trial, and within a week ably argued his client's cause. The only ground he advanced was the purely technical—the failure of the prosecution to prove the name of the deceased—and the Court not considering it sufficient, overruled the motion.

NEW ATTORNEYS EMPLOYED.

Two well-known criminal lawyers of Peoria, Messrs. Harmon and W. W. O'Brien, were dissatisfied with the manner in which Gibbons had conducted the defence, and at McNulty's solicitation, took charge of his case. Harmon made a motion in the Court, previous to having the judgment set aside, and introduced testimony of various kinds to supplement his argument. He made up the record of the case, and went to Bloomington to see Justice Scott of the Supreme Court. He was favorable to granting a *supersedeas*, but did not like to do so because Peoria was not in his district, preferring that Chief Justice Lawrence should be consulted. Harmon waited on him, and he refused to grant what was desired, as no exceptions had been taken on the trial, although the jury had separated, and, as alleged, overheard persons talk of the murder. The attorney then went to Springfield to see Governor Palmer, who, however, delined to interfere. He returned to Bloomington and saw Justice Scott again, and had a telegram sent to Governor Palmer to know if he would grant a respite until the case could be argued before the full bench of the Supreme Court. The Governor acceded, granting until the 7th of February, and the case was taken before the Court, then sitting at Springfield. Elaborate arguments were made by the counsel, but the Court refused to grant a *supersedeas*, on the ground that no exceptions were taken at the time of the trial.

ABOUT A MONTH AGO

the indefatigable Harmon discovered what he believed to be an important witness for the defence. This witness was a woman named Moffitt, who lives at Chillicothe, and has the reputation of being a good female physician. She asserted that, on the night of the supposed murder, she was visiting a sick person, and on her way home, about 10 o'clock at night, had to pass McNulty's house. The sidewalk terminated a short distance from the house, and, to avoid the break, she went into the middle of the street. When in the middle of the street, she heard someone cry out as if in distress. She approached the place whence the sounds came, and asked who was there. She recognized the voice of the person who answered as that of Mrs. McNulty, who said "It is me." She went into the yard through the gate, and asked what ailed her, She was lying partly on her side, supporting herself with her elbow. She said she had fallen on or over the fence, which Mrs. Moffit is uncertain; that she was going to see Mrs. McCarthy, a neighbor, and that she had hurt her back falling on the fence. Mrs. Moffitt helped her up and to the door, and inquired if she should go in and assist her. After deliberating a moment, she said "No," that she felt better then, that Harry (her husband) would be home presently. From that fact she inferred that he was not there at the time the witnesses testified he was. Mrs. Moffitt then passed on to Mrs. McCarthy's dwelling, intending to send help, but observing no light she continued to her house. Upon awakening in the morning the first thing she heard was that

MRS. MCNULTY WAS DEAD,

and that her husband was accused of killing her.

After the trial she called at Mr. O'Brien's office in Peoria, and told him what she had seen. When informed that she was morally guilty of murder by her silence, she burst into tears, and said she would do anything and go anywhere to avert the hanging of McNulty. She said she had written a letter to Governor Palmer, when McNulty was first sentenced, but had received no answer; that when Harmon and O'Brien took charge of the case she supposed a new trial would be granted, when she could testify as to what she knew. When she learned the motion had been denied, she could not sleep, and concluded to relieve her mind. When asked why she had not made the statement before, she replied that McNulty was a dissolute fellow, and in the habit of quarrelling with his wife, and she would just as soon see him go to the Penitentiary as not, but she never dreamed of his being hung. She added that another thing which caused her to reticence was the statement that the print of a boot-heel was found on Mrs. McNulty's body. This had been proved to be Mrs. McNulty's shoe, and she (Moffitt) realized that it was the fall which had killed the woman.

Affidavit was made to this effect. Many people doubted Mrs. Moffitt's veracity, and others thought she must be mistaken about the date. Armed with this statement, Harmon went to

GOVERNOR OGLESBY,

who received him with apparent sympathy, but declined to assume the responsibility, saying he was going to resign in a day or two, and referred Harmon to Governor Beveridge. On Wednesday last a Committee of citizens who considered McNulty innocent, or rather doubted his guilt, rode over to Springfield, carrying with them a petition signed by ten of the jurors who convicted McNulty, and by quite a number of other people. Mrs. Moffit accompanied them, and repeated her statements to Governor Beveridge. He carefully considered all the circumstances, and said he was determined not to interpose his authority.

The respite granted by Governor Palmer had encouraged the hope in McNulty's breast that he would escape hanging. Hence he was ill-prepared for the announcement that he must die. When Deputy Sheriff Storey read him of the *ultimatum* on Thursday afternoon, he began crying and exclaimed, "It is too bad; it is too bad! to hang an innocent man." Recovering himself in a moment, he said he would meet his fate as an innocent man should—without fear or trembling.

HIS CONFESSION,

Father Halligan, of St. Mary's Church, had visited him frequently since his conviction, and consoled him as much as possible. He did not appear to be a man of thorough religious convictions, although in the presence of THE TRIBUNE reporter he was not at all profane. He betrayed no signs of weakness, resolutely maintaining his innocence, and asserting that he was willing to die.

THE DOOMED MAN INTERVIEWED.

A SAD HISTORY.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the County Jail, yesterday, and was permitted to interview McNulty. He was seated in what is called the "dining-room,—a separate apartment from the jail proper, although within its walls, iron bars preventing ingress to the cell corridors,—engaged in writing a letter. McNulty is an Irishman, as his name indicates, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, stoutly built, weighing probably 185 pounds. His countenance had a genial look, and was frequently lighted up by prolonged smiles during the conversation. There was no perceptible evidence in his actions of the conventional murderer; in fact, he looked like an innocent man, determined, however, to meet death unflinchingly. Whether he was dissembling could not be told by his conduct. He ceased writing when the reporter approached, and in response to the question, "How do you feel this morning?" said, "Pretty well." McNulty had had a prejudice against reporters for some time, engendered, as he asserted, by their false and malicious statements regarding him and the crime of which he had been convicted. When assured that THE TRIBUNE would do him no injustice, he became very communicative, and made the

SUBJOINED STATEMENT.

I would have been 35 years of age on the 17th of next March, and have lived in Chillicothe since the year 1862, working at shoemaking. I went into the army about the middle of the war, and remained two years—until it ended. Then I came home and went to shoemaking again, with Mr. Leader, and boarded with him for a good while. I got married six years ago last New Year's day. On the 23d of September, I had been to work all day, and went home about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. My wife had complained of being sick in the morning, but she had gone out to work—to help a neighbor do some domestic work. I didn't go home for any dinner at all, and told her I would be home at 6 o'clock. When I got home, I had a little money—it was not much—and I gave it all to her. She said she wanted to go down and buy something—I do not remember what it was. We went out together, and she went to the dry goods store, and I went to the barber shop to get shaved. She came there and waited for me, and we started for home as peaceable as any man and wife could be. We went toward the house, and, when we got within two blocks of it, I took a notion to go down town again. I thought she could go home as well alone as I could with her, and I am sorry now I did not go home. I turned and left her and went down town again, telling her I would be home—that I would not stay long—at 9 o'clock, but I did not go home till 11 o'clock. It must have been 11 o'clock, as the saloons were shut up or about to shut up when I started. When I reached the house I found her in bed; as I supposed, asleep. I did not disturb her at all, but pulled off my clothes and got into the back part of the bed. I did not strike a light, because I did not want to awake her. She had been sick off and on for two months with ague, I suppose,—I don't know of anything else. She was lying on the front part of the bed. I must have gone to sleep as soon as I laid down. I might have slept two hours,—I do not know how long, because I didn't look at the time, my clock having stopped. When I awoke, it might have been between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning. I found her kind of moaning, and the contents of her stomach on the bed clothes. She had been evidently eating something,—tomatoes sliced up in vinegar, I think. They swoe on the bed that it was grapes, but I know it was not, as there had not been a grape in the house for a month. There was something on the bed, and I thought the tomatoes had turned her stomach. I didn't think much of that, but got up and brought a light and spoke to her. She didn't answer, and I became alarmed. I never waited to put on my boots or button my pants, but started right away for assistance. I went to Dr. Morely's, who lived on the corner of the block from my house, and knocked, but didn't get any answer. I was so much excited that I did not wait to open the gate, but jumped over the fence both ways. As I couldn't get an answer, I knocked loud enough—he said I didn't—to make any man of a few rods in the side, slipped off. I lifted her up and put her into bed again, and placed pillows under her head, and ran back again to Dr. Morely's. I couldn't get any answer, so I went to Dr. Wilmot's and aroused him, and told him my wife was either dead or dying. What I told him exactly I do not remember, but it was to that effect. He said he would come over as soon as he could get his clothes on. I didn't wait for him, but went to Mrs. McCarthy's, a particular friend of my wife and mine, and knocked at her window. She got up—and I told her my wife was either dying or dead—those were the very words I think. She put on her clothes, waited for her, and we went to my house together. When we got there Dr. Wilmot was just going in, and we went in together, and found her dead. Some remarks were made afterwards about my having laid her out in bed. I did not do so until Mrs. McCarthy told me to do it. She told me to stretch her hands out by her side, for fear they would get stiff, and I did. I could not have done it before, because I did not think of it, I was so excited. She also laid a handkerchief on her head to keep her mouth shut. It was thundering and storming, and Mrs. McCarthy had to go and attend to her children, and she went away, and so did the Doctor, and left me alone. I think I also stated that I was not afraid to stay with her then. I thought I would go and see Mrs. Amen, another friend of my wife's, who lived four or five blocks away, and I went, and got a light burning in the back part, woke her up, and she came with me, with a woman named Mrs. Austin. When they came, they found her as I told you. They asked me to go for Mrs. Lander, the wife of the man I worked for, and I went. I lived about a block and a half or two blocks away, and while I was away the women fixed up my wife—laid her out. There have been a great many remarks made about me being in a hurry to get rid of my wife. I went to the undertaker's the first thing, between 6 and 7 o'clock on Sunday morning. I met Dr. Thomas seated in the door, and told him what had happened, making the remark that I did not think it ought to legally ought to be examined, or something of that kind. When I went to Webber's, the undertaker, we talked the matter over, and on account of it coming so sudden, I thought I should be blamed. I told Webber that the woman was hurted any more than you. Before leaving Webber, I told him I would go and see Square Bates, and have a Coroner's jury. I didn't, but they came anyway. I went to another man's, an acquaintance of my wife, and told her, and it got out of my head, I was so much excited; and I went home again. I wasn't there very long before the Coroner's jury came in. They made a good deal of fuss. I had drank a few drinks; and I believe I was a little more excited than I would have been if I hadn't drank so much. They talk about me interfering with the inquest. Well, I did; I had a right to give you the reason for it. I was standing outside of my own door, the door was in the room; I opened the window and looked in; if I hadn't done so, nothing would have been done on my part. I saw they had the woman laid out, and the idea I had was that they could examine the woman and see if she was hurted without cutting her to pieces. I saw one of her breasts cut off, and it made me mad, and I thought it to know what they were doing. That was why I interfered. Dr. Thomas told me that they said to do that to see where she was hurted. I was kind of wild, and went down town to have it stopped. I thought they could find out if she was hurted in some other way than that.

Reporter—Had you ever abused her?

McNulty—Before God, not then, I never in my life, not to my knowledge, touched her to hurt her in any form with the intention of hurting her.

R.—Had you been in the habit of going home drunk?

McN.—Yes, considerable.

R.—But you never abused her?

McN.—Never but twice, and then I didn't intend to do it. Once she testified against me in the Court that she forced me to do it; that was not this last time (the 4th of July), but a year ago.

R.—Why were you arrested the last time?

McN.—She charged me with abusing her then, on the 4th of July. She swore that, but I did not think she meant to. Mr. Gibbons was her lawyer. She told me she would not have sworn to so much only he made her do it. I call him my prosecutor—the man who defended me in the case.

R.—How have you been treated since your conviction of murder?

McN.—I have been treated as well as a man could be under the circumstances. There was nothing I asked for but what I got, in reason. I didn't ask for anything out of reason.

R.—Have any Catholic fathers been to see you?

McN.—Yes. There are several other remarks I would like to make about the trial, but I do not know whether it would be of any benefit or not.

R.—You can say all you desire.

McN.—Mr. Gibbons came here—I came down with him on the train the day I was arrested—and he asked me if I had any means or friends who would have me defended. I told him I did not know of any, only a particular one, or what I could do. He advised me to tell Puterbaugh what I knew about it, to avoid having a trial. He said if I would confess the crime—everybody believed I did it—I would get off easy, and if I didn't I known this was to come on me (the sentence) I should have done it and saved my life.

R.—Do you believe that a plea of guilty would have saved your life?

McN.—I believe so. I have been told so. That they could not hang me if I had done so; whether they would or not I do not know. I was told by different men that if I pleaded guilty the Judge could not hang me. Under no other circumstances would I have pleaded guilty, for I am not guilty. Gibbons came to the jail that same day. I was excited, and did not know what to do, and he offered to do that much for me if I would plead guilty. I consulted with and I got my mind settled, and I made up my mind I would not do it, do what they would with me. He came down about two weeks afterwards and advised me to Keep my own counsel and not to believe any body; if I had anything to say, to say it to him, and if there was anybody came to see me to send for him; not to say anything to anybody but him. A man came here to see me, and after I was arrested, and offered to get me as good a lawyer as there was in Peoria if I would tell him where I got the liquor that night, as he wanted to prosecute the man who gave it to me. He said he would do more than he did me for the crime, if I did it. I told the man that I was in a bad place, and had to have help from somebody, and it was immaterial to me where I got it. I should have told on them if I could have got counsel. I had nothing myself, and I needed help, but I thought he came here more to pump me than anything else, and I told him if he would go and secure me some lawyer that I would tell him where I got the liquor. He went off, and that was the last I saw of him; he never came back. A day or two afterwards, Gibbons found out that he had been here, and made me a offer of his services, and told me to keep still, and, by all means, not to tell where I got the liquor. I could have proved that my wife that night got a pint or a quart of whiskey—I think it was a pint, but I understand it can be proved it was a quart—and I wanted to prove that in evidence, Gibbons would not hear of it; he would not allow me to do it. I believe to-day that I could have proved that she was in the habit of drinking more or less liquor, which I think would have been a point in my favor. She might have drank some that night, and, being sick, gave it to herself. I always had an idea that she hurt herself in that way.

R.—Where did you go when the Coroner's jury came to your house?

McN.—I did not go any place. I staid around the house, and never thought of being arrested. I went down to the corner saloon, and would have gone in, perhaps, if it had been open, and I met Mr. Storey, the Deputy Sheriff, and he told me he wanted me, and I walked along with him, and he took me up. If I had thought that I had done anything, committed any crime, that I was to be arrested, I do not think I should have gone around alarming the neighbors, and calling men and women into the house at that time of night to see a murder, if I had done it. It would have been very likely that I would have got out of the way. I had plenty of time to get out of the way, and give them a chance to search for me anyhow. I never thought of anything of the kind—it never entered my mind for a moment to go away. Gibbons refused to fetch my witnesses here. I gave him the names of thirteen witnesses, but he never fetched a witness in the case. Mrs. McCarthy was a material witness in my favor, and I want him to give his reasons why he didn't fetch her here, for she could do me some good. If he can answer that, I cannot. He never came near me since I have been convicted. He came here a day after he made the motion for a new trial and said he didn't think he could get it—that the best thing I could do was to make a clean breast and face it. I told him that I was unused to talk about it—confess a crime of which I was not guilty. That motion, I believe, he said was based on the identification of the body. If he had advised with me, I could have put him right. My wife's name was not Eliza, but Elizabeth, as the marriage records in Peoria will show. I am told that that point would have given me a new trial.

R.—Do you deny, absolutely, that you did not assault your wife that night?

McN.—I do, positively.

R.—And, claiming to be innocent, you will die willingly?

McN.—I have not that to answer for. I am not to be forgiven of that because I did not do it. I have too much without that. I have taken the sacrament, and am ready. The Fathers have been here several times, and also the Sisters of Mercy, praying with me.

R.—You do not intend making any confession?

McN.—I have no confession to make; how can I make one? I am a murdered man in the world, my own wife, but I murdered, I do not believe. There is no guilt on my conscience for the murder of that woman; it is impossible, it cannot be.

AT A SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW

McNulty said Governor Beveridge was a weak-minded man to allow a few Chillicothe men to influence him to such an extent as to permit him to be hung for a crime he did not commit. The Chillicothe men, he asserted, were his enemies.

He seemed to regard the reporter with suspicion, remarking that he had been so often misrepresented that he felt loth to communicate anything to the newspapers. Upon being assured that his statement would be published without any coloring, he said:

Everything has been tried by my attorneys to get me off. They took hold of me when every hole was shut up; if they had only known it in time, I would not have been convicted. Beveridge does wrong to allow me to die when there is so much evidence in my favor. He cannot be an honest man, and I do not think he will sleep sound. There is no law and no justice. These are my dying words. Mrs. Moffit's testimony would have cleared me. I think her reason—staying back, thinking I would go to the Penitentiary—is evidence that her story is correct. Beveridge is afraid of public opinion, but is that a reason why an innocent man should hang, when he has the evidence of his innocence before him? I am innocent, as true as I shall see my God to-morrow—innocent of the death of my wife. I never touched her, I never injured her—not to kill her.

Reporter—Did you not admit to Storey, the Deputy Sheriff, that you kicked her out of bed?

McNulty—I did not. I say that, in the testimony, as far as I know, Drake said that I told him I kicked my wife out of bed. The words I said were—Webber was in the room trying to get me to confess—Drake shut the door—he was the Constable, and left Webber in the room with me. He asked me if I ever touched her. I said I never touched her with my foot, but possibly not to hurt her, in getting into bed. Webber would have testified to that if my counsel had tried to get it out of him. Webber is an honest man, but Drake is a notorious scoundrel; he swore falsely when he said I said I kicked my wife out of bed. I did no such thing. I have sent for Gibbons, but he hasn't come. I want to forgive him—to forgive every one. This will be published, and I shall never be forgiven (a fear of it forgiving), but I want the public to know that I am an innocent man. I did not kill my wife; I had nothing to do with her death, any more than you had. That is as true as I have to meet my God. I did not know she was hurted in any shape.

INTERRUPTION.

The conversation was interrupted at this juncture by the entrance of a barber, who had been sent for to shave the condemned. The operation concluded, the prisoner resumed writing a letter to his brother remarking that the writing time is getting short." During the day he was visited by two Sisters of Mercy, Fathers Hurley, of St. Mary's Church, Peoria; Albrecht, of Brimfield; and Campbell, of Lacon. He was very cheerful and hopeful in the afternoon, but whether he made confession, and received absolution, no one but the father confessor knows.

A SINGULAR MAN.

McNulty was certainly a singular man; no one seemed to understand him, and many believed that he would falter on the gallows. He had intimated that he would make a speech to those who witnessed his execution, and every one felt confident he would dissipate any compunction of conscience by revealing all he knew of the circumstances attending the death of his wife.

Tickets for admission to the jail were issued to a privileged few on Thursday. They simply read "Admit ——, Feb. 7, 1873," being indorsed by Frank Hitchcock, Sheriff.

THE LAST NIGHT.

M'NULTY'S DISLIKE OF REPORTERS.

On Thursday afternoon quite a number of representatives of the press called at the jail, and endeavored to interview McNulty. To them, as he had to THE TRIBUNE'S reporter, he expressed himself as prejudiced against any one who wrote for a newspaper. One reporter, who was accompanied by the city editor of the *Democrat* of this city, a particularly obnoxious individual, could learn nothing while he remained with him, McNulty calling the city editor a d—d scoundrel, and asserting if he was not behind the bars he would kick him. The city editor disappeared, and McNulty became loquacious, and repeated substantially what is given in the interview above. His counsel, O'Brien, called on him about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon and had a long consultation with him, chiefly devoted to preparing him for the event of to-day. O'Brien did not attempt to divert his mind from his impending fate; on the contrary, he talked to him openly of it, and

TOLD HIM TO DIE GAMEB.

McNulty assured him that he would. At 6 o'clock p. m. the condemned man ate a hearty supper, and then lighted a cigar, having been supplied by O'Brien. About 7 o'clock O'Brien and McNulty's sister visited him again, and, with one or two others, conversed with him for over an hour. Their conversation was interrupted by the

ADVENT OF SHERIFF HITCHCOCK,

who whispered to O'Brien that the carpenters who were to erect the scaffold had arrived, and were anxious to get to work. McNulty had, during the entire day, remained in the dining-room, unfettered, and under no restraint. At 9 o'clock he was requested to go to his cell. Fathers Albrecht and Campbell arriving just then, they, with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Henneberry, a liquor dealer, accompanied him to his cell door. They stayed with him for nearly an hour and a half, encouraging him and talking of his doom. O'Brien assured him that

HANGING REALLY AMOUNTED TO NOTHING

more than pulling a tooth; the neck was twisted and snapped, and that was all. This certainly was consoling, and would have moved to tears any other person. McNulty, however, retained his self-possession, continually asserting his innocence, and saying that, as he was to meet his God to-day, he was innocent; that he had never harmed anyone while sober, and if the spirit of his dead wife could return to earth she would proclaim that she did not die by his hand. The Fathers were deeply impressed by his conversation, and said when they left him that if he was dissembling he was the worst deceiver in the world. They could not believe that he was guilty. While their conversation with McNulty was in progress, the carpenters were busy in the opposite corridor (two rows of cells, back to back, intervening) constructing

THE GIBBET.

He could not see the workmen, but could hear the noise very distinctly. The timbers had been adjusted so as to be placed together in a hurry, but some of the beams being too long, they had to be sawed off. Nearly two hours were required to build it, and fix the trap so that no mishap should occur. The Sheriff, after sundry failures, succeeded in making a satisfactory hangman's knot, and the rope was securely fastened to the beam at a quarter of 10 o'clock. The scaffold was somewhat different from that usually used at executions, the peculiarity arising from the position in which it had to be placed. Four upright posts supported the platform, which was about ten feet from the floor, on a line with the railing in front of the second tier of cells. The beam overhead, to which the rope was attached, was about seven feet above the platform, and rested on a joist placed against the wall and a cell door in the third tier.

M'NULTY RETIRED

about 10 o'clock, having been given some brandy to assist him in getting to sleep. Mr. Henneberry and Mr. O'Brien kept him company until about 2 o'clock this morning, when he was apparently asleep. He did not, however, get any rest, being very much exhausted and despondent when Father Halligan visited him at 8 o'clock this morning. The priest remained with him for about an hour and a half, and administered the last rites of the Church. McNulty appeared composed after partaking of the Holy Communion, and said he had been irritated by what the newspapers had said against him, but it was all past now, and

HE FORGAVE THE REPORTERS.

He inquired if he could make a few remarks on the scaffold. The Father thought there would be no impropriety in his doing so, admonishing him, however, to restrain himself, and not manifest any passion. He agreed to this, saying that he wanted the world to know that he was innocent.

HIS LETTER.

The letter alluded to in the interview was finished about 5 o'clock this morning, and handed to Mr. Harmon, to be forwarded to Albany, New York, where the brother of the deceased resides. The orthography was execrable, rivalling that of Sprague's "geasus," and hence what is subjoined had to be made intelligible:

PEORIA JAIL, Jan. 6, 1873.

DEAR BROTHER: I now sit down to write you my last farewell letter, as I have just received my final sentence. Mr. Harmon and others have just come to me with the news, that there can be nothing done for me. The woman, "Mrs. Moffitt," went to the Governor herself, but it was too late. I consider she is guilty of my death. You may rest assured that I am innocent. Thank God, I have not that to answer for, but there is no use of my saying anything about it, as there are few who will believe; but there are hundreds of our best citizens, who do not believe for one moment that I am guilty, which I know myself I am not. Dear brother, consider for one moment. If I killed my wife, I had nothing to gain. The moment I lost her I lost all I had in the world. Dear brother, you can see for yourself that I had no object in committing such a bloody deed as to kill the best friend I had in the world, my own wife, that I loved so much as I did. Dear brother, do not think, for a moment, that I ever committed such a crime. You know that none of us was ever reared in that way. It will break my poor mother's and mother's heart when they hear of my sad misfortune, but I must be content, and I forgive my prosecutors as I hope to be forgiven. You will see in the papers an account of my execution, but do not believe them, as they only give one side. Mr. Harmon will write to you, and he will tell you the truth. You cannot think what that man has done for me. It was my fault I did not send for him in time. Had I, it looks as if I could have escaped the sad fate. It is breaking my heart to write this letter, when I know it is the last one I shall ever write.

I can think of nothing more, but have no fear but I shall get justice from God for the crime I am charged with. You know, dear brother, by the way I was taught, that I will not die with a lie in my mouth, nor would I do it if I was guilty. If I committed the crime, I deserve more punishment than I have got. I don't think any punishment is enough for such. I cannot say any more. Farewell. God bless you. God bless my poor father and mother, and tell them I die innocent. HENRY MCNULTY.

The poor fellow was completely overcome when he had written "Innocent," and could not sign his name to the letter, Mr. Harmon taking the pen from his hand, and affixing McNulty's signature; the latter making "His X mark."

VISITORS.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock many persons visited the jail to get a look at McNulty and the scaffold. Only a few were admitted, as he was in his cell most of the time, conversing with O'Brien and three others. The disappointed were satisfied with gazing at the

SCAFFOLD,

through a small window from which the turnkey overlooks the prisoners. There was a continual opening of doors and turning of keys in locks, admitting and letting out visitors. The Sheriff looked

PALE AND AGITATED,

probably regretting that he had to perform the disagreeable task assigned him. The carpenters examined the scaffold to see that it was secure, and fastened some loose boards in the platform. The hammering could be heard in McNulty's cell, but he did not appear to take any special notice of it. He seemed resigned, and would

LAUGH

at the witty remarks of his companions, who were cheering him up.

Judge Puterbaugh, who sat on the bench of the Circuit Court during McNulty's trial, came in about 10 o'clock, and in conversation stated that if Mrs. Moffitt's affidavit had been presented to him when the case was tried, he would probably have granted a new trial, as he should probably

HAVE GRANTED

it. Counter affidavits, by citizens of Chillicothe, setting forth that she must be mistaken, were presented to Governor Beveridge. The Judge said the Governor told him that, as an individual, he might interfere, but he had a duty to perform to the public, and could not ignore their demands.

Dr. Wilmot had an interview with McNulty at half-past 10 o'clock, and was told that he had sworn falsely on the trial. Wilmot denied it, and was called a

D—D LIAR.

He was apparently satisfied with that remark, and, McNulty refusing to forgive him, he left.

Judge Puterbaugh walked nervously around the corridor, and would not visit the man he had tried.

The papers here had announced that none but authorized persons would be admitted to the jail, and parties particularly advised the country people to stay at home. The admonition was not heeded, for the people—city folks and rustics—began

TO ASSEMBLE

in front of the jail at 10 o'clock, and gaze vacantly at the windows. They could see nothing whatever, but were determined to stay until the hanging was over, and they did, receiving information from those who witnessed the execution that McNulty was dead.

Within the jail, at about a quarter of 12, were about fifty people walking up and down the corridor, talking of the coming event, and viewing the scaffold. McNulty was in his cell, alternately talking and praying with Father Halligan.

REFRESHMENTS.

At ten minutes before 12, left the cell, and with Father Halligan, entered the dining-room, and drank two cups of coffee, and swallowed some oyster soup. Between the sups, he talked cheerfully, O'Brien and Harmon sitting opposite to him. O'Brien said that he (McNulty) promised to

COME BACK

to this world if he could. McNulty remarked that he would; that he hoped to go to a place where he could look back upon those here below and pity them; that he did not expect to be punished.

After having eaten all he desired, Father Albrecht took him by the arm and the two walked up to the cell again, remaining there praying together for ten minutes. McNulty then came down calmly.

SMOKING A CIGAR,

and acting as if he was enjoying himself as a rich man in his parlor. Other persons who had tickets to the jail had, in the meantime, gained admission, and the crowd on the sidewalk and on the opposite side of the street had increased to between 500 and 600.

THE EXECUTION.

THE DEADLY MARCH.

At 10 minutes after 12, the Sheriff approached McNulty and whispered to him all is ready. "Is it time?" was the reply. An affirmative nod of the head from the Sheriff was a signal to Fathers Halligan and Hurley to take hold of the arms of the condemned. They did so, Father Hurley on the right and his assistant on the left, marching slowly up the stairs leading to the second tier of cells and toward the scaffold at the east end of the hall. When

ON THE SCAFFOLD

McNulty took a seat, and the clergy began saying the appropriate prayers for a dying person, the victim having a rosary in his hand and saying his beads. During the religious services McNulty remained quietly seated, occasionally swallowing the phlegm which arose in his throat, but making no other sign that he was at all afraid to die. His self-possession and apparent indifference to his end was considered by every one to be "grit." "What a gritty fellow he is!" could be heard on all sides. The prayers lasted ten minutes. Deputy Sheriffs Gill and Keniesy and Sheriff Hitchcock were also on the scaffold, and the latter asked McNulty if he had anything to say. He replied that he had, and spoke substantially as follows:

HIS DYING SPEECH.

Well, gentlemen, I have a few remarks to make. Look at me, and say if there is guilt in me. In my heart I have a conviction that I am a murdered man. I could not face death if I was guilty. I am butchered by a few men who are bound to have the blood of a man whom no one with good sound sense can think for a moment guilty. The law ought to have got the right victim, not me. I consider that I had no trial at all. I think I am dying without a trial, and the people of Illinois should be ashamed to take the life of a man when there is no possible doubt of his innocence. When I came to the jail I was alone, without a friend. I think I have some now. In my dying moments I believe that Mr. Gibbons had no other intention than to convict me. The only thing he ever did for me to conceal the fact that he got the liquor that night. He was paid for it, I believe. There are others I wish to speak about. I suppose I have a right to speak as much as I want to.

McNulty then went over his statement made to THE TRIBUNE reporter on Thursday, repeating almost the identical language. Father Hurley cautioned him not to go into detail too much, but he persisted and spoke for

NEARLY AN HOUR.

He understood that Judge Puterbaugh favored him when he went to Springfield, but he got drunk and abandoned him. He had been told that, and did not believe any one would tell him a lie, and that he said he (Puterbaugh) told the Governor that he had it from private sources that he (McNulty) was guilty.

After saying his beads a moment, he said:

Gentlemen, you have murdered me. I am a murdered man. No, I did not murder my wife as true as I have my God to meet. You can see what you have done through prejudice.

EXCITED,

He was getting excited. The blood rushed to his cheeks and he would probably have exhibited signs of weakness, had not Father Hurley told him not to become passionate. McNulty replied:

No! I am getting cooler the more I talk. I have no hard feelings toward any one. I am only expressing my thoughts. I mean to proclaim my innocence to the world. It is found out now that I never committed the murder. There is evidence to establish that. Beveridge is a soft-minded man, and is afraid of the public press. I would like to know if he thinks more of the public press than he does of an innocent man

TEN YEARS.

Leo Canman Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Unavailing Efforts of Mr. Van Arman to Obtain for His Client a New Trial.

Speech by the Prisoner in His Own Defence.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Leo Canman, found guilty, by a jury in the United States District Court, of robbing letters of money in the Chicago Post Office, was argued before Judge Blodgett yesterday morning.

MR. VAN ARMAN,

counsel for the prisoner, opened the argument, saying that the motion for a new trial was based, among other things, upon the instructions given by the Court to the jury upon the last trial, to the effect that the finding of stolen property upon the person of the accused must be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of guilt; and, also, as to the testimony of one or more of the witnesses for the prosecution, that in the absence of any contradictory evidence, or any evidence tending to show a malicious motive, such testimony must be accepted as true by the jury. It was true that in the summing up of the facts of the case it was almost impossible for the Court to avoid conveying certain impressions to the jury. Counsel was informed that the jury in this case were strongly impressed by the intimations of the Court to the effect that there was no motive for false swearing on the part of Stewart and other witnesses employed in the Post Office, and so the jury felt bound to accept their testimony without allowance, though they were strongly inclined to take it as coming from prejudiced parties. These clerks in the Post Office were not above suspicion, and, assuming them to be capable of perjury, there was no lack of motive. One of them was a detective employed to ferret out crime in the Post Office. It would not be claimed that *he* had no motive, for it was to his advantage to find that somebody was guilty. The defence had been refused the privilege of proving that these clerks had been notified that they would be discharged unless the authors of the many robberies were discovered and brought to justice, and so they united in swearing it upon poor Canman, making him a scape-goat for the whole mass of robberies that had been perpetrated. Counsel had also tried to prove glaring discrepancies in the testimony of these witnesses, as given by them on three different occasions, but was not allowed to do it. These discrepancies were especially important in the evidence given by Stewart and Blattner. Upon the examination given before the United States Commissioner, Blattner testified that he saw Canman put the letters in his bosom, and he (Blattner) went right down and confronted him; whereas, in his testimony before the jury on the trial in this Court, Blattner stated that Canman put the letters in his pantaloons, and that an hour elapsed before he went to him. There were other material and important discrepancies which the District Attorney must recollect, and he must be willing to give the prisoner the advantage of them. Before the Commissioner, Stewart testified that he seized Canman by the throat and compelled him to spit the money from his mouth; but on the trial in this Court, Stewart told an entirely different story, denying that he took Canman by the throat, and saying that he had the money in one corner of his mouth, with his hand holding to one end of the wad. It was not until late in the afternoon that any of them had the curiosity to open that wad and see what it contained. One of them was so well satisfied as to the contents, that he went off and got a warrant for Canman's arrest before the wad was opened. It was a suspicious fact that none of them had any curiosity on the subject. It was a hard thing to believe that these witnesses had committed perjury, but it was just as hard to believe that a man of Canman's reputation for honesty and intelligence had imperilled his liberty by stealing the paltry sum of $12. The difference between them and him was, that they were the accusers, and could testify, while he was the accused, and his mouth was closed. It was an unfortunate circumstance for the prisoner that a majority of the jury were men far past the prime of life, with senses blunted and faculties impaired by age, so that they were unable to note the bearing of the witnesses and the manner of giving their testimony. The counsel had actually seen one or two of the jurors asleep, and others nodding drowsily, during the trial. When the jury came to make up their verdict they were greatly influenced by the instructions given by the Court, as some of them had since admitted, unintentionally, no doubt. His Honor had instructed the jury on questions of fact, or, at least, had prejudiced their minds with reference to the facts. So thoroughly was the counsel convinced of Canman's innocence, that he had been more troubled about this case than he had ever before been in his life, and he was sure that, whatever might be the result of this trial, sometimes the malicious and felonious conspiracy by which Canman's liberty was to be sworn away in order to cover up the crimes of others, would be exposed.

Mr. Van Arman said that his client desired to address the Court, and asked whether His Honor would listen to him now, or after counsel had completed their arguments.

The Court said that the prisoner could choose his own time for making his remarks.

REMARKS OF CANMAN.

The prisoner, Leo Canman, then asked and received permission to make his statement, which he did vigorously and in well chosen words. He said that the man Blattner and others had conspired against him—speaking of him as a "d—d Jew," and a fit person, therefore, he supposed, for victimization. It was Blattner's interest to entrap somebody, because thefts in the Post Office had been frequent and somebody had got to go. He accused Harry Stewart, brother of the Recorder, as being the real robber. What had become of him? He had been sent away out on the frontier, because it would not suit to have the brother of a candidate for a high office convicted of mail robbery. As regarded the Canada money found in his possession, Canman said that, when he was arrested, the parties who made the arrest took some United States currency from him. After they got to Stewart's room a wad which he supposed was his own, was returned to him. He did not discover the trick until it was too late, and then he was too confounded at such treachery to explain at the time. When Colonel Eastman and Elwell visited him in Cook County Jail and wanted him to confess, he said he had nothing to confess, and related the foregoing story. He said the whole thing was an organized persecution.

ARGUMENT OF MR. GLOVER.

District Attorney Glover said that the counsel for the defence had cited, as one of the reasons for granting a new trial, the fact that the Court had instructed the jury that the possession of stolen property was *prima facie* evidence of guilt. The District Attorney maintained that this instruction was perfectly in accordance with law and common sense; also that the Court could do no less than to instruct the jury that Stewart's testimony was entitled to belief, in the absence of any apparent motive tending to contradict it, or throw discredit upon it. It would have been nonsensical for Stewart, or Blattner, or Squires to open the wad of money in the face of the fact that Canman stated to them that it was his money. There was no reason to hope that another or more favorable verdict could be obtained from another trial. All the discrepancy in Blattner's testimony on various occasions was that he had testified to having watched Canman twice,—the first time he did not get down in time to arrest him, and the second time he did. Counsel had never seen a case in which it seemed more impossible for escape from a charge of crime. It would be impossible for Canman to hope for acquittal unless it could be established that four witnesses had committed perjury.

MR. VAN ARMAN, IN REPLY,

said that, in Blattner's testimony before the Commissioner, he did not say one word about having watched Canman more than once; and he did swear before the Grand Jury that the Canada letter was found on Canman's person that morning. With reference to the instructions to the jury, counsel held that it was not in the province of the Court to charge the jury as to whether any evidence was conclusive. That was a matter for the logic, reason, and deduction of the jury. The law recognizes no *prima facie* guilt in criminal cases. The District Attorney was at fault in saying that it would be necessary to convict four witnesses of perjury. Throwing out the testimony of Stewart alone, and the testimony of all the other witnesses could be easily reconciled with Canman's innocence. No better evidence is needed of the liability of witnesses in high position to make conflicting statements under oath, than is found in the fact of the present attitude occupied before the people by the second officer of the Government of the United States, and by others in the highest positions of honor and trust.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

The Court said in regard to the instructions as to the possession of the property, that his recollection was that it was only a statement of the law relating to evidence afforded by circumstances; and did not think it had direct influence on the minds of the jury in giving them to understand what they must consider as the legal weight of the evidence. The jury were explicitly told that they were the judges of the facts, and that they must acquit the prisoner unless the cause for the prosecution was made out beyond a reasonable doubt. A fair trial had been had, and, as there appeared no reasonable probability that another trial could result differently, the motion for a new trial would be overruled.

NO APPEAL.

The Court—The prisoner will now stand up, and receive his sentence.

Mr. Van Arman (hurriedly)—I would ask your Honor for time in which to prepare a bill of exceptions.

The Court—With what view, sir?

Mr. Van Arman—I have not as yet definitely decided that course, but may see fit to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

The Court—There is no appeal in these cases. The action of this Court is final and unalterable.

Mr. Van Arman—I have not looked into the matter, but I certainly supposed that an appeal could be taken.

The Court—Not in cases of this character. There are instances where the finding of the lower Federal Court may be reviewed and reversed by the Supreme Court, but this case does not come within the rule.

THE SENTENCE.

Mr. Canman then stood up, and the Court addressed him as follows:

Leo Canman, you have been convicted upon an indictment charging you with the robbery of the United States mails; you have been tried by an intelligent, impartial jury; you have enjoyed the benefit of able counsel in your defence; you have also had the full benefit of sympathy for your wife and family and for a man placed in your unfortunate position. The jury, after a long and patient hearing of the case, have brought in a verdict of guilty of the crime as charged in the indictment. I have no wish to prolong the painful position in which you are placed. The law makes it my unpleasant duty to pronounce sentence upon you,—and the sentence of the Court is, that you now be taken to the County Jail, and that within ten days you be taken to the State Penitentiary, and there confined for a period of ten years, the shortest time allowed by law. And now let me express the sincere hope that, by good behavior, you may soon successfully appeal to the clemency of the Executive power for the shortening of your term. Remove the prisoner from the Court.

The sentence was received quietly by Mr. Canman, who manifested no surprise at the result. He seemed to have expected it. It is probable that steps will at once be taken by prominent citizens to induce the President of the United States to interpose the pardoning power in this case.

THE TREMONT HOUSE ROBBERY.

Further Particulars of the Capture of the Thieves—A State Street Jeweller the Means of Their Apprehension.

The account in yesterday's TRIBUNE of the detection and capture of two men engaged in the heavy jewelry robbery at the Tremont House, contained some inaccuracies. It appears that the first clue was obtained on Tuesday last, when a man named Schonn called at the wholesale jewelry establishment of H. Oppenheimer & Co., No. 152 State street, and stated that he had for sale 3,000 pennyweights of gold chains, which he offered at the rate of 65 cents per pennyweight. This low figure—about half what the goods were worth—excited the suspicions of Mr. L. Oppenheimer, with whom Schonn was transacting the business, but he took care not to betray the fact, and appointed a meeting on the following day. Scarcely had the man left the store before Mr. Oppenheimer had written, and sent a despatch to the owners of the property stolen from Mr. Mills, of the firm of Rumvil & Co., New York City, notifying them of the fact that some of the stolen goods had been offered for sale, and he also sent a similar telegram to Mr. Mills, in St. Louis. True to appointment, Schonn was on hand Wednesday, as was also Detective Murphy, of Pinkerton's Agency, whom Mr. Oppenheimer had caused to be present in disguise. At this meeting it was arranged that all parties should rendezvous in the evening at No. 216 West Madison street, a coffee house, where the jewelry was displayed. In the meantime, Mr. Schofield had been instructed by Rumvil & Co. to proceed to Chicago, and did so, with the result as already stated.

EVANSTON MATTERS.

The Lakesides met at the residence of Rev. E. N. Packard, on the evening of Thursday last. The Committee on Programme can take to themselves the credit of producing the neatest and most tasty "Order of Exercises" yet issued by the Society. The exercises passed off very pleasantly, and there was but little to criticise and much to commend. A piano solo, "The Brook," was well executed by Miss Graves. Mr. A. Lawrence Smith being absent, Mr. Packard read the production entitled "Greek Epigrams." Messrs. Flagg, Brewster, Jott, and Gunn sang "Integer Vitae," with an *encore*. The "Selections" of Mr. N. C. Gridley were well read. The solo, "Good Night, Beloved," by Mrs. Gunn, and a charade, "Silent," closed the literary exercises of the evening.

The Methodist Sociable at residence of L. C. Pitner, Esq., was beyond cavil the most enjoyable occasion that it has been the privilege of the people to attend. The commodious parlors were filled to overflowing, and the halls and stairs with tier on tier of unimproved female beauty, fairly drove the poor bachelors wild. The appropriate refrection under which the table groaned was duly appreciated by all. Mr. William H. Lunt read a financial exhibit of the society during the past year, showing the amount taken in to be $3,160.44, and expended, $3,176.29. Owing to the large attendance it was found impossible to elect officers, which will be done next week.

THE PIONEER FIRE COMPANY

was called to order on Thursday evening by Foreman J. C. Humphrey, after which the minutes of last evening were read and approved. Messrs. C. H. Graves, David W. Casseday, M. B. Jott, E. W. Blatchford, and James Snyder were elected members.

Resolutions was passed that all members found absent at last roll-call should be sequestrated twenty-five cents' worth.

The Executive Committee was authorized to engage the Hon. William Parsons to deliver his lecture, "Richard Brinsley Sheridan," Saturday evening, Feb. 15, for the benefit of the company.

The company then took the engine out for drill, and a poorer disciplined body of men is seldom met with.

One great inducement to join this company is that its members are not obliged to serve on a jury, and the Sheriff is a great lover of Evanston juries.

Jayne's Expectorant.

I desire to furnish my testimony in behalf of Dr. Jayne's excellent medicine, the Expectorant. I have been troubled with asthma for over two years, and it became so bad last fall and winter, that I could not walk over twenty rods without sitting down to rest; neither could I perform work of any kind. If I chopped wood briskly for five minutes, I would fall down for want of breath, so firmly had the disease taken hold of me. Finally, I was persuaded to try the Expectorant, and, procuring a bottle from Messrs. Hawley & Etchell, of this place, I commenced using it. After taking in all four bottles I am now able to do as much work in a day as any man in my neighborhood, and my complaint has entirely left me. Therefore, I cordially recommend this Expectorant to any one troubled with asthma.—*Horace Smedley, Fitchburg, Mich.*

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and all other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway at 10:15 a. m., Sunday, Feb. 9, 1873. Through tickets *via* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways will be good on this train.

A New Book.

"Mind and Heart in Religion" is the title of a fascinating work by Rev. A. Jaeger, late Jewish Rabbi of Mobile, Ala. The first copies have been secured and are for sale by C. R. Blackall, No. 408 Wabash avenue; price, $1.50. Everybody is inquiring for the volume.

A Great St. Louis Auction House.

We would call attention to the card in our auction column of Messrs. Whedon, Tyler & Co., general auctioneers, St. Louis, Mo., one of the largest houses in the country, and representing as large a trade as any house in the West.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

are choice and select, and always please.

THE LAW COURTS.

A Seduction Case from Lake View.

Another Shot at the Cheap Policy Purchasers.

Letz & Co. in the Bankrupt Court.

Interesting Statistics from the Register's Office.

A case was tried in the Circuit Court, before Judge Booth, yesterday, the Court being crowded throughout the trial, which had some peculiar points. Peter Ludwig, a well-to-do farmer of Lake View, sued Herman Spanknible, a neighbor, and also a farmer in good circumstances, for the seduction of Anna Ludwig, the neice of the plaintiff,—the plaintiff being also her guardian. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the defendant seduced the girl while she was residing at his (the defendant's) house, the defendant being a married man and over 50 years old, and the girl not quite 14. Messrs Ela & Parker appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Thomas Shirley for the defence.

The girl testified that the defendant seduced her a few months after she went to live with him, and had intercourse with her several times afterwards, while she was at his house,—promising her presents of jewelry, &c.

She afterwards went to her uncle's (the plaintiff's) house and had a child, which died. The young mother was also very sick for many weeks, and came near dying.

The defendant went on to the stand and contradicted the girl, and swore that he had never touched her.

There were other witnesses on both sides as to different points involved, including the physician and the midwife who attended the girl in her sickness.

An interesting legal point was raised and urged by Mr. Ela and Mr. Shirley, and several authorities cited, as to the right of a guardian to maintain an action of this nature, the cause of action arising while the child was in the employ of the defendant, Mr. Ela claiming, for the plaintiff, that the guardian stood *in loco parentis*. Judge Booth sustained the views advanced by the plaintiff's counsel, and held that the action could be maintained.

Another interesting episode in this case was that the defendant swore that a hired man, with whom he claimed that the girl had been guilty of improper conduct, had not been seen by him since this suit was commenced, although he had tried every way to find him, and have him to testify on this trial. On cross-examination, Mr. Ela asked him if he did not have this man here with him (defendant) in the Court House for the last three days waiting for the case to come up for trial, and then send him off that morning, after finding that he would not swear as he desired. Defendant swore that he had not seen him.

The girl and plaintiff were then put upon the stand, and swore that they had seen this man sitting in the court-room with defendant at times during the last three days, and up to the morning of the trial

A good deal of interest is manifested in the case by the neighbors of the parties in Lake View, who were out in force; $5,000 damages are claimed.

The jury will return a verdict this morning.

A CASE OF SCANDAL.

The case of Gilmore and wife v. Barry, tried yesterday before Judge Rogers, and given last night to the jury, who returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages $30, is one of a most scandalous nature, and can only be touched warily by the responsible journalist who would not defile his pages with language unfit to be read at the family stove.

For the scandal complained of, Gilmore and wife demanded damages: $30,000 if the jury thought proper, and $30 if they considered the first amount too heavy.

The leading facts developed by the evidence we are unable to give, inasmuch as they consisted mainly of the offensive matters which led to the present suit. The lady's fair fame now being vindicated, and her character valued by twelve free citizens as pure and above suspicion, to the extent of $30, we do not propose to rake up the charges thus proved to be false. To state the facts as briefly and delicately as possible: the Barrys and Gilmores were neighbors, and sometimes quarrelled, one of the most fruitful sources of disagreement being the late hours kept by the Gilmore family, the character of their visitors, and the noise they made; Mrs. Gilmore was finally charged by the defendant with acting, in the absences of her husband, in a manner which no lady would who loved her partner, and in a loud-voiced row that took place one moonlight night, Mr. Barry spoke out what he conceived to be the truth, in such a tone that none of the neighbors could fail to hear it. Then, as the prosecution tearfully put it, the husband, affected in the tenderest feelings of human nature, those of a devoted husband for a fond wife, and seeking to escape the shame thus put upon him, found relief in the flowing rum-cup, and his trembling footsteps trod the way to that home of the unfortunate, the police station; and slander, the forked, poisoned, and hydra-headed monster that devoured equally her who was young and beautiful as the morning, and her who had passed the zenith of her charms, and was tottering feebly on the way to an honored grave, had accomplished its fatal work; the family was rendered miserable; the brand of the police cell and the Bourbon bottle had entered the husband's soul, and stamped, so to speak, his forehead, and he begged to inquire whether society was to be made the prey of this Barry any longer?

The defence made several attempts, which the Court would not permit, to introduce evidence to show that the lady's house, and herself and family, were not what they should be; but, finding the fallacy of this, changed their tactics to a fight for moderate damages, with the result given above. The lady's daughter, a handsome and fashionably dressed young lady, with her intimate friend, another handsome and fashionably dressed young lady, were in Court, and a large deputation of neighbors and of the the curious were in attendance throughout the trial.

ANOTHER SHOT AT THE "STATE" CHEAP POLICY PURCHASES.

Mr. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of the Great Western Lithographing Company, in bankruptcy, yesterday took a hand in the State Insurance series of law suits. He filed a bill in chancery in the United States Circuit Court, relating that a policy in the State Insurance Company insuring the bankrupt for $2,500, was obtained by one W. J. Haller, who was connected with the bankrupt at the time, who, knowing the Company to be insolvent, and that its estate in equity belonged to its creditors, sold the policy for a grossly inadequate sum to our old friend J. Bradner Smith, who obtained an assignment thereof by means of false and fraudulent representations, well knowing that the value of the policy was far greater than the sum for which he sold it; that Smith duly filed proof of claim with the Register, claiming an equitable assignment, and as attorney in fact; whereas the Assignee declares that such assignment, being procured by fraud and for an insufficient consideration, is null and void, as well as that Haller had no power to make the assignment, and that is void for that reason, the policy belonging to the Company whilst it was insolvent, and to the estate after bankruptcy.

A LARGE MANUFACTURING FIRM IN THE BANKRUPT COURT.

Benjamin F. Ellis on Thursday petitioned for the bankruptcy of George F. Letz and Wm. H. Chenoweth, partners under the name of Letz & Co., the well-known and extensive iron founders of this city, claiming as creditors under a note of $2,000. They allege as acts of bankruptcy the non payment of commercial paper, and that, "being insolvent in the month of November, 1872, they effected a compromise, and extension of the payment of their indebtedness, with a large number of their creditors, but not with all; that with a view of giving a preference and defeating the operation of the bankrupt act, they have made payment to several of their creditors; that within the past thirty days, being insolvent and in contemplation of bankruptcy, they have made a payment of several hundred dollars to C. L. Rice & Co., creditors of said Letz & Co., with intent thereby to prefer C. L. Rice & Co., and to defeat the operation of said Bankrupt act by such disposition of their property." The usual rule was issued.

QUESTIONABLE DEALINGS BY A GALESBURG NURSERYMAN.

A bill for injunction was yesterday filed in the United States District Court by the assignee of the estate of Daniel Mason, of Galesburg, to restrain any intermeddling with the estate by Benjamin F. Arnold, or the sale of any notes transferred to him by Mason, and to compel him to give an account of any sales that he may have already made of such property or notes. The bill affirms that the bankrupt was the lessee of large nursery grounds in the north part of Galesburg, well supplied with plants, implements, and stock in trade, of which he made a pretended sale, or transfer, to the defendant just previously to his bankruptcy, and whilst he well knew that he was in a state of insolvency, to escape the effects of which it is alleged that such pretended sale or transfer was effected. This property is valued at $6,000. The notes acqired by the defendant are not known, but it is supposed that he has collected already upwards of $2,000 on them.

STATISTICS FROM THE REGISTER'S OFFICE.

The number of references in bankruptcy to Register Hubbard during the year ending October 9, 1872, being one year from the great fire, was eighty-five. Of these, ten were of bankrupt insurance companies, leaving but seventy-five commercial and voluntary cases referred. In these cases the Register's fees appear from the books to have averaged about $75 each. During the three years which have elapsed since the Register's appointment, the whole number of cases referred has been 254; upon which the total fees received, outside of the insurance companies, which have been more enumerative because more heavy, have averaged about $5,000 a year, not $75,000 a year as stated by a contemporary. The fee and reference books are open to all reporters, and to everybody who has any business in bankruptcy.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

A question has arisen, in the case of the bankrupt clothing dealer Lewis W. Cass, of South Clark street and Blue Island avenue, in Chicago, and late owner of a small store in Elgin, whether the proceedings are to go forward in Chicago or Elgin, the creditors here expressing some fear that if the case goes to Elgin there may be both delay and inattention to the interests of the creditors. On a petition asking the Court to declare Cass a Chicago citizen, it was yesterday ordered that Register Hibbard take proof in the usual manner and report.

Charleston's celebrated "Lot 10," mortgaged to the Home Insurance Company, was up again yesterday before the District Court. John Herting, the Trustee in the trust deed, and Thomas Buckley, the Assignee of the Company, were authorized to settle the matter, the deed to be given up on the payment of $4,500, without prejudice to the balance of the Assignee's claims against said Charleston; and the petitioner was granted twenty days to amend his petition accordingly, and the Assignee twenty days more to reply.

S. S. Miller, a bankrupt, has locked up himself and his possessions in a room which he has hired on West Washington street, and where he refuses to reply to the calls of the Assignee. Yesterday the Assignee applied to the Court for redress against the contumacious Miller, and the Court ordered him to show cause in two days why the contents of said room should not be surrendered.

The usual order of reference was yesterday made in the case of the voluntary petitioner, Jacob L. Stone.

Lewis W. Cass was yesterday adjudicated by default.

GENERAL NOTES.

A replevin suit against Superintendent Washburn, Captain French, and Sergeant Johnson, instituted by John Graham before Justice Daggett, who gave judgment for $105.00 in trover for goods not found in the possession of the defendant, being appealed to the Circuit Court, the papers therein were yesterday filed. The goods sought to be replevined were 1 long table, 2 round tables, 1 set of checks—600 in number, 1 check-rack, 1 case-keeper, 1 lay-out, and 1 box of cards, valued at $200, of which the tables only were found.

Judge Porter will call 42 to 62, except 49, on Monday; and Judge Rogers 70, 123 to 140, inclusive. Judge Booth has got through with the case on trial yesterday, and will proceed with the call on Monday. Judge Rogers will try submitted cases to-day. Greenebaum v. Gage will be continued before Judge Tree on Monday.

Judgment for $18,571.41 was yesterday entered against the Mathew Burke River Consolidated Ditch and Mining Company, of Baker County, Oregon, by Judge Porter, in favor of Dl. R. Brandt, of this city, on notes for goods and merchandise sold to them some time ago.

Judge Blodgett has decided the suit of the Portsmouth Savings Bank v. Town of Yellow Head, Ill., for the recovery of railroad bonds granted by the town to the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, finding for the plaintiff $1,902.

The United States Government requiring land at the mouth of the Calumet River for a light-house, the sum of $4,000 has been assessed for the condemnation thereof, in favor of the Calumet & Chicago Land and Dock Company, owners.

The Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company yesterday commenced a large number of new suits against stockholders. (See record of new suits).

Mathilde and Charles Kleum were yesterday divorced by Judge Gary, on the ground of the husband having been sent to the Penitentiary for forgery committed at Philadelphia, Penn.

Judge Drummond is engaged in trying First National Bank of Cedar Rapids v. Sherman Hall & Pope, an action on notes.

Elizabeth Casey yesterday commenced suit against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by a locomotive throwing her down, on the 24th December last, on Ann street.

Judgment was given in favor of Taylor & Rounds, for $4,390, yesterday, being the value of a printing press claimed to be due from the *Prairie Farmer*.

George Krick yesterday obtained a judgment, in the Superior Court, against the Riverside Improvement Company, for $3,900.16.

For particulars of interesting suits, not extended here, see record of new suits.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—10,836—Henry, Meyer, and Elias Freund v. J. F. Chapman; case $1,000. 10,837—In the matter of J. D. Kinkead & Co.; petition for review by Miles Monser. 10,838—L. D. Brady, assignee of the Aurora Insurance Co., v. Freeman Pollard, James Brown, and De Witt C. Brown; bill. 10,839—Levi J. Maybee, Cyrus J. Murray, and Geo. W. Morgan v. S. Steckle and M. Eaton; assumpsit, $1,500. 10,840—Same v. S. Steckel and Josiah L. Cauffman; same, $1,500. 10,841—Samuel P. Hoyt v. Richards Iron Works; assumpsit, $7,500.

THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—3,637—Clark W. Upton, Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, in bankruptcy, in assumpsit v. Morton F. Hale, $65,000. 3,638—Same v. Frederick Herhold, $4,000. 3,639—Same v. Charles Shober, $2,500. 3,640—Same v. Charles J. Stokes, $2,500. 3,641—Same v. John Sunnock, $2,500. 3,642—Same v. J. Douglas Woodward, $2,500. 3,643—Same v. H. B. Bryant, $1,000. 3,644—Same v. James Baxter, $500. 3,645—Same v. Patrick G. Garrity, $5,000; 3,646—Same v. Zenas P. Hansen, $7,500, 3,647—Same v. J. C. Pauling, $1,000. 3,648—Same v. Henry Miller, $2,000. 3,649—Same v. Simeon Chase, $500. 3,650—Same v. Carrie Cadwell, $16,400. 3,651—Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of the Great Western Lithographing Company, v. W. J. Haller and J. Bradner Smith; bill. 3,652—Thomas McKee, Assignee of the estate of Daniel Mason v. Benjamin F. Arnold; bill. 3,653—George B. Dunham and Jeremiah P. Hoyt v. proceeds of the sale of the schooner Racine; petition to distribute. 3,654—R. Prindeville, W. Harmon, Charles Brown, and R. Everett v. same; petition to distribute. 3,655—N. M. McCarty and A. J. Bent v. same; same. 3,656—E. Van Dolson, E. P. Leonard, C. H. Starkel, and J. Starkel v. same; same. 3,657—The Vessel-Owners' Towing Company v. same; same.

THE CIRCUIT COURT—5,807—Theodore A. Shaw v. Stephen B. Bowles; assumpsit, $10,000. 5,808—Same v. A. L. Winne; same $10,000. 5,809—National Bank of Illinois, Chicago, v. John Philipe and Henry Liebenstein, co-partners; assumpsit, $500. 5,810—J. Roemheld & Co. v. Edward Boss, trading under the style of E. Boss & Co.; assumpsit, $300. 5,811—Peter Schevarer and Henry Hiber v. Charles C. Cummings, Thos. F. Hagan, R. F. Hansing, and Felix Buschick; assumpsit, $500. 5,812—Abel S. Sturtevant et al. v. Alexander M. Ferris; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,813—Peter Wolf et al. v. Augustus French, John M. French, George Lehmar, Samuel Billings, Jasper Billings, Solomon A. Levy, Benjamin F. Gump, Marquette Brown Stout Company, George M. High, Executor, and John High, Jr., petition for mechanic's lien on the southwest corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue. 5,814—The Marquette Brown Stone Company v. same defendants (except this plaintiff); similar petition. 5,815—Withheld for service. 5,816—Daniel K. Bryant v. D. K. Griffith and C. Murphy, partners, of 93 South Water street, attachment for consignment of goods not paid for, valued at $543, the defendants being about to conceal or fraudulently dispose of their property and effects. 5,817—James Dunne and John Downing; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,818—Matteson & Mitchell; appeal. 5,819—Spicer v. Hanegan, Jr. 5,820—Graham v. Washburn et al. 5,821—Brown & Powers v. A. K. Hurton; appeal. 5,822—Edward Mendel v. Raphael J. Prins; attachment for debt of $1,002, on the ground of fraudulent assignment. 5,823—Oppenheim Baum and Ginsburg v. George Foster and Nathan Rosenthal, partners; assumpsit, $500. 5,824—Michael Gropper v. Martin Winsaur; bill to compel specific performance to make a lease of lower part of No. 113 Whitney street for five years in consideration of the plaintiff completing the building, which he did at a cost of $640, and to restrain the defendant meanwhile ejecting him. 5,825—Frederick J. Emmerich v. M. Polachek; assumpsit, $1,000, 5,826—Charles Buttcher v. Wm. S. Johnston; assumpsit, $500. 5,827—Lucius G. Tuttle v. Charles E. and Willard N. Bruner; assumpsit, $3,000. 5,828—Elizabeth Casey v. N. W. R. R. Co.; case, $10,000. 5,829—Kenny v. Parker; appeal. 5,830—Charles A. Street and Mayne R. Chalfield v. Patrick Power; assumpsit, $500. 5,831—Jacob Pelser v. George Rosenthal and Nathan Foster; assumpsit, $500. 5,832—Salkey & Gerson v. Benjamin J. David and Morris David; assumpsit, $1,000. 5,833—Witheld for service.

THE SUPERIOR COURT—42,231—M. Selz & Co. v. John Weinsheimer and August Schneider; confession of judgment, $500. 42,232—The Second National Bank, of Chicago, v. H. W. Heyde; assumpsit, $560. 42,233—Alex. Murray and George Tough v. James Brown, Homer B. Galpin, and Abel Galpin; replevin of two-story frame building on Sub-Lot 78, Lot 2, Block 19, Sheffield's Addition. 42,234—Layarle et al. v. Pahlman et al; appeal. 42,235—Beursdorf v. Nicholes; same. 42,236—Wilson v. Walker; same. 42,237—Cutler v. Dickinson; same. 42,238—Gunn v. Washburn; appeal. 42,239—Henry Curtis et al. v. Annie St. Clair, Jonathan Edwards, Jacob Engel, John C. McFarland, Isaac N. Price, and Edward E. Todd; petition for mechanics' lien. 42,240—Charles J. Vogell and William B. Crandall, for the use of George Steele, v. Sidney T. Webster and James Walsh; debt, $3,000. 42,241—Annie v. James Leadley; divorce. 42,242—Henry W. Tenney et al. v. John Servis; assumpsit, $1,000. 42,243—Charles Fitzsimmons v. Christian Thielman; mechanics' lien on the German National Theatre. 42,244—Albert A. Munger v. Thomas Tilley; confession of judgment, $140.

THE TRADES.

Attempted Reorganization of the Mechanics' Institute.

The Mechanics' and Trades' Exchange.

A meeting of the Trades' Assembly, of this city, was held yesterday evening, at the Globe Theatre, for the purpose of taking steps looking to the revival of the Old Mechanics' Institute. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Frank Lawlor, on whose motion Mr. Cain, of the Iron Moulders' Union, was elected presiding officer.

The Committee on the Mechanics' Institute, through one of its members, reported that Mr. Pethenbridge and others claimed the Institute was still alive, and that, on the application of ten members, a meeting could be held, even if Mr. President Spear did not sign it. The annual meeting was the second Tuesday in March, when officers were elected and the by-laws could be changed. Mr. Van Osdel and some of the old members wanted it revived, and many who never belonged were desirous of joining.

A gentleman said there had once been a fine library, of which Mr. Cobb, President of the Gas Company, had charge. There was also a sum of $15,000. By organizing, they could secure the books. He would see Mr. Cobb, and find out how matters stood.

Mr. Lawlor explained the origin of the Trades' Assembly, and how it came to interest itself in the Institute. The Trades' Unions had not, as had been charged, any intention of controlling the Institute—they simply wanted it revived. The Trades' Assembly was convinced the Institute was not dead, and a Committee should call on its old members, and get them to hold mass meetings, at which the officers of the Institute should be present. He did not understand why Mr. Van Osdel got that impression about the Trades' Unions. All the mechanics wanted was to have an Institute carried on, of which they could all become members.

One member thought it better to let the mass meeting idea go, and work privately, letting the old members do the work. Another member wanted the Board of Directors and the President, Mr. Spear, to be gotten together, and let them call a mass meeting.

The report of the Committee was received.

It was resolved that all present should call upon all whom they knew to be members of the Institute.

They then adjourned to meet Friday week.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

An adjourned meeting of the stockholders in the Builders' Exchange was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Prussing in the Chair.

The Committee on Arrears reported that the By-laws should be enforced, and that steps should be taken to collect all moneys due. The report was adopted.

The Committee on By-Laws submitted a revised Constitution and By-laws, which were adopted section by section, and the meeting resolved itself into an organization to be known as "The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange of Chicago."

A Committee was appointed to open a book for applicants for membership, said applicants to be entitled to vote for officers. The annual dues are $20 in advance, and members are to receive their share in the profits and benefits of the Association.

It was decided to hold the first annual election on the second Tuesday in February.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

THE RETURN OF PEACE.

A Quiet and Uneventful Day at City Hall—Mr. Sheridan Persists that Mr. Washburn Shall be Tried by the "Board."

The condition of affairs at the City Hall yesterday was becomingly quiet. Not an intruder showed his face at Police Headquarters, and not a sympathetic citizen brought the Mayor his moral support in an envelope. This was comfortable for both parties. Hitherto the Mayor has received numberless letters from all sorts and conditions of men. Some of them have been learned and didactic disquisitions upon the science of leaving matters to shift for themselves; others have been ominous suggestions of what would follow should the Mayor attempt such a course; while a few, in a small minority, and in different ways, pointed out to His Honor the shortest conceivable way out of his difficulties. There were none of these harrowing epistles yesterday. The Mayor's forehead was ruffled with anxious wrinkles, and the few persons who wanted fathers, mothers, sisters, cousins, brothers, husbands, wives, sons, and mothers-in-law pardoned out of the Bridewell, were received with becoming dignity and consideration. On the other side of the building all was quiet. Commissioner Sheridan was present during the whole afternoon. Beyond declaring that Mr. Washburn was to be brought to trial, and that the reporters generally, and THE TRIBUNE reporter in particular, were to be witnesses in the case, nothing further was said by the Brains of the Board to cause any excitement.

THE GREELEY MONUMENT.

The following sums have been received by me toward the erection of a monument to the late Horace Greeley:

Cash	$25.00
Cash } From a few gentlemen in Chicago	25.00
Cash } From a few gentlemen in Chicago	10.00
Cash } S. J. W.	10.00
Cash } S. J. W.	10.00
Danville (Ill.) *Times*	2.10
Commercial, Weston, Mo.	1.60
Ledger, Fairfield, Iowa	1.50
B. F. Smith, Minooka, Ill.	1.00
Total	$86.20

The letters from newspaper offices containing the names of the printers who have contributed will be carefully preserved and forwarded to the Secretary in New York for record. As it is impossible for me to call upon many gentlemen in the city, I trust all who wish to contribute will send their checks at once to me at THE TRIBUNE office. I hope to hear from the newspaper offices of the city next week.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1873. WM. BROSS.

N. B.—Afternoon papers please copy.

MUSICAL.

10,000 COPIES SOLD IN TEN WEEKS! GREATEST SUCCESS EVER KNOWN!

OF DITSON & CO.'S

GEMS OF STRAUSS

Now contains:

Telegraph, Consortien, Manhattan, New Vienna, Blue Danube, Marriage Bells, Wiener Fresken, Academic, 1,001 Nights, Royal Songs, Illustration, Artist's Life, Wine, Women, and Song, Publisher, Burgersinn, Vienna Woods, German Hearts, Love and Pleasure, Life Let us Cherish Waltzes. And 20 other of his Best Waltzes.

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"Embellished with a fine portrait of Strauss, and filling 250 large music pages—it is a musical gem—indispensable to all lovers of Strauss' dance music."—*Evening Mail*.

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The new SCHOOL SONG BOOK, by L. O. EMERSON. We shall sell 100,000 in 1873.

Sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York.

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AMUSEMENTS.

"STAR" CONCERTS.

The managers of the Star Course take pleasure in informing their patrons that, in addition to the two concerts already announced for the 17th and 18th inst., they have secured

THEODORE THOMAS'

UNEQUALLED ORCHESTRA

OF SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS,

pronounced by the universal judgment of the musical world to be the most perfect Orchestra ever offered to the public, assisted by

MISS ANNA MEHLIG,

who has been secured especially for these Chicago Concerts, and the favorite American Tenor,

GEORGE L. OSGOOD,

for two grand Concerts and one Matinee, to be given on the 19th and 20th, making a series of

FOUR GRAND CONCERTS AND ONE MATINEE.

First Concert—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, Monday, 17th inst. Second and Third Concerts and Matinee—Union Park Congregational Church, Tuesday and Wednesday, 18th and 19th insts. Fourth and Last Concert—Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, 20th inst.

Tickets for the first and second Concert now for sale at Star Depots. Reserved seats, $1.50.

Tickets for the remaining Concerts for sale next Wednesday morning.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MAX MARETZEK.......DIRECTOR.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, GRAND GALA MATINEE.

PAULINE LUCCA.

FAUST.

WITH ITS GREAT STAR CAST.

MONDAY, FEB. 10,

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

FIRST TIME IN THIS CITY OF AMBROISE THOMAS' CELEBRATED OPERA, MIGNON.

PAULINE LUCCA. CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, ELEANOR SANZ, VIZZANI, JAMET, &c.

Tuesday—KELLOGG—TROVATORE. Wednesday—LUCCA—FRA DIAVOLO.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MONDAY NIGHT,

GRAND INAUGURATION OF THE

Second Course, BY GEO. WM. CURTIS.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.

"CHARLES DICKENS."

TUESDAY NIGHT, Union Park Cong'l Church—"WOMEN OF THE OLD TIME AND OF THE NEW."

Reserved seats, $1. For sale at Carpenter & Sheldon's Bookstore, 958 Wabash-av., and Buck & Rayner's Drug Store, cor. Madison and State-sts., for the South Side; Dyche's Drug Store, Halsted-st., cor. Madison, and Bell's Drug Store, cor. Madison and Sheldon-sts.

THOMAS CONCERTS the following Monday and Tuesday. Reserved seats, $1.50. For sale at Star Depots to-day.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Immense Success of the Greatest Living Actress,

MISS CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ.

MATINEE TO-DAY.

"MASKS AND FACES."

This evening, Shakespeare's beautiful Comedy,

"AS YOU LIKE IT."

Monday, Gilbert's elegant mythological Comedy, PYGMALION & GALATEA.

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Family Matinee This Afternoon.

A Grand Double Bill this Afternoon and Evening.

MISS FANNY HERRING

In her original drama, entitled the

FEMALE DETECTIVE.

EAGAN and EDWARDS, the FREEMAN SISTERS, and the Comedy Combination in a choice bill.

CENTRAL HALL.

GREAT ATTRACTION.

Combination of Hall's Grand Illuminated

MIRROR OF THE WORLD!

WITH THE

STODDARD FAMILY CONCERT TROUPE.

MATINEE at Central Hall, corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Pupils of the public schools, and their parents, admitted at half price.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday Afternoon and Evening,

A GRAND BILL.

Positively the last chance to see Dillon in his great character of Charley Spraggs, in Byron's Drama,

BLOW FOR BLOW.

Monday Evening, Feb. 10, COMEDY WEEK,

David Garrick and O'Callahan.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

AN ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

Mackin and Wilson in their Elaborate Songs and Dances.

Quartette—"The Knights' Farewell."

The Haunted Man. A Day's Fishing.

More Lovers than One. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

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Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, southeast corner Adams-st. and Fifth-av., upper floor. Spirits show themselves and talk with friends every evening.

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CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, Feb. 15, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......Thursday, Feb. 20, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

Cabin Passage, $75 and $90 Gold.

Steerage, to or from British Ports.......$30.00 Currency.
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Passenger accommodations [for all classes] unrivalled, combining safety, speed and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeon and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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Steerage to and from British points.......$29 currency.
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FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 6 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

Twenty-third Annual

STATEMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

261, 262 & 263 BROADWAY,

Corner Warren-st.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

AMOUNT OF NET CASH ASSETS, Jan. 1, 1872.......$3,717,410.32

RECEIPTS.

Amount received for premiums	$1,060,059.10	
Amount of interest received	251,882.14	
Profit on investments	26,[illegible].98—	1,358,218.22
		$5,075,628.54

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid losses by death	$245,715.59	
Paid annuity and endowment claims	3,140.60	
Paid for surrendered policies	400,330.59	
Paid reinsurance	25,780.25	
Paid dividends	256,866.13	
DIVIDENDS AND PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS		$929,862.55
Commissions	$82,029.23	
Advertising, printing, &c.	36,277.07	
Medical fees	8,896.68	
Salaries	32,744.05	
Taxes, rent, and all other expenses	44,819.12	
Total of expenses	$204,776.15	
		$1,134,638.70
CASH ASSETS, invested as below		$3,940,999.84

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank and Trust Company	$128,241.14
Cash in Company's Office	274.15
Bonds and Mortgages	2,627,876.52
New York City and County Securities	483,110.00
Brooklyn Securities	202,080.00
Loans on Policies actually in force	338,077.28
United States Five-twenty Bonds	15,458.75
Temporary Loans on United States Bonds, &c	22,000.00
Agents' balances secured	17,268.71
Deferred semi-annual and quarterly premiums	118,180.26
Premiums in course of collection	37,523.96
Interest accrued	43,214.07

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1873,

$3,940,999.84

LIABILITIES.

Reinsurance Reserve, four per cent	$2,955,738.00	
Dividend reserve	170,275.00	
Claims in course of settlement	57,636.66	
Estimated cost of collecting outstanding premiums, &c., &c.	45,791.25	
		$3,229,440.91

Surplus as regards policy-holders,

$711,558.93

Estimated by the New York State Standard of valuation, and that recommended by the Insurance Convention, the surplus of the Company would be increased $280,000, making a total surplus of $991,558.93, calculating by that standard.

"NEW BUSINESS"

OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.,

NEW YORK,

For 1871 and 1872.

Year.	New Policies.	New Insurance.	Loans on Policies.
1871	2,366	$5,063,440	$418,822
1872	3,904	8,885,923	238,077
Increase in 1872	1,538	$3,822,483	Decrease. $180,745
Per cent	68	77	43

OFFICERS.

JOHN E. DeWITT, President.

CHARLES E. PEASE, Secretary

CHAS. P. FRALEIGH, Ass't Sec'y

WILLIAM D. WHITING, Actuary.

N. DeGROOT, Cashier.

BRANCH OFFICE:

166 Washington-st.

JOHN J. D. BRISTOL,

General Agent,

CHICAGO.

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CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S TRIBUNE.

FIRST PAGE—Washington News: The Investigations; Proceedings in Congress—Advertisements.

SECOND PAGE—The Execution of McNulty at Peoria—The Packing Business.

THIRD PAGE—Sentence of Canman, the Mail Robber—The Tremont House Robbery—Evanston Matters—The Law Courts—The Trades—The Return of Peace at Police Headquarters—The Greeley Monument—Advertisements.

FOURTH PAGE—Editorials: Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners; Historical Bribery in Congress; General Fremont's Operations—Notes and Opinion—Current News Items.

FIFTH PAGE—Springfield Matters—Amusements—City in Brief—Markets by Telegraph—Advertisements.

SIXTH PAGE—Money and Commerce—Railroad Time Table.

SEVENTH PAGE—Agriculture and Horticulture: Proceedings of the Wisconsin State Societies at Madison—Almost "Bunkoed"—Personal—Small Advertisements: Real Estate, For Sale, To Rent, Boarding, Lodging, etc.

EIGHTH PAGE—Foreign News—State Legislatures—New York News—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Advertisements.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Italian Opera. Matinee. "Faust."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, south of Madison. Engagement of Miss Carlotta LeClercq. "Masks and Faces," "As You Like It." Afternoon and evening.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. New Comedy Company. "Blow for Blow." Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE—Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrel and Burlesque Troupe. Ethiopian Comicalities. Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Miss Fanny Herring. "Female Detective." Afternoon and evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID hair dye is the best in the world. The only true and perfect dye. Harmless, reliable, and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or unpleasant odor. Remedies the ill effects of bad dyes and washes. Produces immediately a superb black or natural brown, and leaves the hair clean, soft, and beautiful. The genuine, signed W. A. Batchelor. Sold by all druggists. CHARLES BATCHELOR, Proprietor, N. Y.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Persons who have been taking Cod Liver Oil will be pleased to learn that Dr. Wilbor has succeeded, from directions of several professional gentlemen, in combining the pure oil and lime in such a manner that it is pleasant to the taste, and its effects in lung complaints are truly wonderful. Very many persons whose cases were pronounced hopeless, and who had taken the clear oil for a long time without marked effect, have been entirely cured by using this preparation. Be sure and get the genuine. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, February 8, 1873.

The funeral of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the editor of this paper, will take place from Plymouth Congregational Church, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Indiana avenue, to-day, Saturday, at 1 o'clock p. m.

The call of the Secretary of the Treasury for $100,000,000 of 5-20 bonds of '62 has been revoked, and will be issued hereafter, so that interest thereon will cease June 1, instead of May 1.

The bill authorizing an exchange of the old Chicago Post Office site and ruins for the Bridewell lot, on the river, corner of Polk and Wells streets, was reported, yesterday, in the Senate.

It appears that the report that Senator Pomeroy had met with a railroad accident near Crestline was not true. Senator Pomeroy has been particularly unfortunate within the last few weeks.

Mr. Stillwell, one of Governor Beveridge's nominees for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, has seen fit to withdraw from the field, and the indications now are that two other resignations will soon be placed in the hands of the Governor.

Mr. John I. Blair, of Iowa, gave some curious testimony, yesterday, as to the way railroads are taxed in Iowa. The Wilson Committee examined several witnesses, but nothing new was elicited concerning the Sioux City Railroad grant.

Mr. Job Stevenson, who instigated an inquiry as to certain transactions in Sioux City Railroad stock, for the avowed purpose of catching Speaker Blaine, has failed, and feels very much mortified. He thought he could set a back fire that would enable the Credit Mobilier men to escape.

There is a prospect that the decisions of Judge Durell, in the Louisiana election cases, will be brought before the Supreme Court at its next session. The Senate Committee on Louisiana Affairs will confine their preliminary report to the question of the election of Presidential Electors.

While England is profoundly agitated at the advance of Russia into Central Asia as affecting her commercial interests, Russia has recently also been aroused to the fact that England also is seriously threatening her commerce by her railroad advances in Persia, and the trade-societies of St. Petersburg are holding meetings to consider how they can best counterbalance the advantages England may secure by a monopoly of the Persian traffic. With this end in view, and foreseeing that the English plan is to open a line from Teheran, the capital of Persia, to Constantinople, they are already beginning to bring a pressure to bear upon the Russian Government to construct lines into Persia.

Mr. Oakes Ames is somewhat dilatory in making his reappearance in Washington. He allowed his ten days' leave of absence to expire without returning. Can it be that Mr. Oakes Ames is still deliberating upon what course he shall pursue with reference to the further developments that are expected from the Credit Mobilier investigations? He announced, a few days before leaving Washington, that he now proposed to tell, not only the truth, but the whole truth, about Congressional connection with Credit Mobilier. He also intimated that he had the receipts from the Congressmen to whom he paid dividends, and promised to bring back with him all the memoranda and papers necessary to establish the assertions which he has made or might make in future testimony. This is plainly the course for Ames to pursue for his own good. Congress will not dare to pass over his conduct. Now the question with him is, whether he shall submit to expulsion without company, and allow himself to be made the scapegoat of the whole affair.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday, except wheat. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $12.05@12.10 for cash, and $12.30 seller March. Lard was quiet and a shade easier at $7.32½@7.35 per 100 lbs cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller March. Meats were strong and in fair demand, at 4@4⅛c for shoulders; 6@6⅛c for short ribs; 6⅝c for short clear; and 7⅝c per lb for 17 lb green hams. Dressed hogs were in good demand, and firmer, closing at $4.75@4.80 per 100 lbs for heavy, and $4.90@4.95 for light. Highwines were steady at 87½c per gallon. Flour was dull and firm. Wheat was more active, but 1@1½c lower, closing tame at $1.22⅛ cash, and $1.24⅜ seller March. Corn was in good demand, and ⅜c higher, closing at 31c cash, and 31½c seller March. Oats were in good demand, and ¼c higher, closing at 26½c cash, and 27⅛c seller March. Rye was dull and steady at 65½c. Barley was quiet, but firmer, advancing 2c, and closing at 70c for No. 2, and 56c for No. 3. Beef cattle were comparatively steady at $5.00@6.30 for good to choice, and $2.50@4.75 for inferior to medium grades. Hogs were in active request, but prices were about 5c lower, $4.00@4.15 being the ruling prices.

The ingenuity of the carpet-bagger has never been questioned; it is only exceeded by his impudence. But a Congressional job has now been developed which must have combined all the ingenuity and all the audacity of all the carpet-baggers together for its conception. It is announced that the Southern States are to come before Congress and ask that the United States Government shall guarantee their debts, amounting in the aggregate to about $125,000,000. This is the impudence of the proposition. The ingenuity appears in the reason given why these State debts should be assumed by the Government. The Government is asked to pay these debts because it thrust upon the South a class of men—the carpet-baggers—who squandered the people's money. The superb effrontery of the proceeding will appear when it is remembered that it is these same carpet-bag Governments of Southern States that now ask Congress to pay the debts which they have contracted, in order that they may proceed to contract new ones, their own credit having been irreparably destroyed. We doubt whether history, ancient, modern, or contemporaneous, can furnish a parallel for this confidence in legislative corruption.

The German Government has entered upon the work of rectifying its frontier line of defence upon a gigantic scale. Rastadt (Baden), Minden (Westphalia), Erfurt (Thuringen), Wittemberg (Saxony), Stettin and Colberg (Pomerania), Graudenz (Eastern Prussia), and Neisse and Cosel (Silesia), are no longer to be maintained as fortified towns. Schlestadt, Lichtenberg, Lutzelstein, Marsal, Phalsburg, Bitche, and Dresden will be suppressed as fortified places immediately. The places which are to be brought into the new system of fortification are Metz, Diedenhofen, Strasburg, Vieux-Brisach, Mayence, Cologne, Wesel, Glogau, Thorn, Posen, and Konigsberg. Bramberg, hitherto an open town, will also become a fortress. This concentrates the line of defence on the western and eastern frontier, and on the coast of the Baltic and North Seas. The Government has also definitely decided upon the construction of a canal which is to connect the North Sea and the Baltic, and the plans of the work have already been drawn up. Meanwhile, Russia is becoming somewhat alarmed at the last movement, which will make Kiel, now the headquarters of the German fleet, a place of great importance, and which, also, the Russians fear may extend Prussian influence in the north of Europe.

Mr. Horace F. Clark and the other gentlemen now prominently identified with the management of the Union Pacific Railroad, who professed to be much scandalized at some of the revelations before the Wilson Investigating Committee indicating the poverty of the corporation, now virtually acknowledge it to be a bankrupt. They come before Congress and ask that the Government shall be authorized to continue the payment of half the amount due, and as it comes due, to the road for Government transportation. It is stated that this sum will amount to about half a million dollars, and will be absolutely necessary to keep the road in running order. This confession, instead of being a recommendation that Congress should authorize the payment of any more money, is rather a warning against the advance of another dollar. If the road is bankrupt, it has become so on account of the money that has been stolen in the process of construction, and because it now represents a capital and a debt upon which it is impossible to pay the interest. There is no hope of recovery on the present basis, because the present basis is exorbitant. It is only by wiping out the old score, and placing the road upon a financial basis of what it is actually worth, that it can ever become self-sustaining. If this must be done sooner or later, and the force of the principle will be readily recognized, then every additional dollar that the Government pays over to the road is so much wasted. Let the fact of bankruptcy be acknowledged, now that it is known, and the Government should claim what set-off it can.

We print the memorial to the Legislature of the packers of Chicago. They make out a strong case. They engaged in business last fall under the existing laws, and with no notice that any change was to be made. The people of Hyde Park endured the factory of the Northwestern Fertilizing Company since 1867, with no effort to suppress it. The Chicago packers engaged in their business this season without the slightest notice of any legal interruption. The packing season has now less than thirty days to run, and they pray the Legislature to take no action that will prevent them completing their business for this season. They represent that no injury can be done to any person. There are piled up at Ainsworth already several thousand tons of matter, waiting reconstruction of the works of the Fertilizing Company. That condition of things is a fixed fact, and to delay legislative or judicial action for the balance of the packing season will not make matters any worse for Hyde Park, while it will enable these establishments to complete their season and their contracts, involving millions of dollars. It is further claimed that upon examination the utilization of offal and blood does not require that these packing-houses shall remove their offal to Hyde Park; that processes are already in operation by which this offal is instantly rendered inodorous and harmless; and that, therefore, each packing-house, at a small additional expense, can do all that the Fertilizing Company can do, without keeping the offal long enough to become offensive, and without the delays, cost, and accumulations incidental to its various handlings and exposure to the air. In other words, they propose to treat their offal as they do their pork and beef—cure it promptly upon the killing, and while it is fresh and inodorous. At all events, they appeal to the Legislature to allow them to finish this season, and not to so hamper them with legislation for the future that they may not conduct their business in an inoffensive way, and be compelled to transfer their business, as well as the trade of the Stock Yards, to some other locality than Chicago.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

The pother at Springfield concerning the newly-appointed Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners is a palpable attempt to "corner" the Governor, and coerce him to do something which his judgment tells him not to do. It is impudent in the last degree, and we hope the Governor will resist it to the bitter end. The Constitution and the laws vest the appointing power in him, and not in the town meetings of Freeport or Bloomington. There is no responsibility upon these town meetings. If the Governor shall abdicate his own functions in order to follow their advice, and shall afterwards discover that he has made a mistake, where will these town meetings be then? When the responsibility is sought to be shared with them, they will be as hard to find as a last year's jack-o'lantern, and the men who are now seeking to usurp the Governor's prerogative will be the very last to render him assistance or support in such an emergency. Executive responsibility cannot be shirked or divided in this way. That the Senate has the same right to reject as the Governor has to appoint, we freely admit. If Messrs. McCrea, Stillwell, and Robinson, or any of them, are rejected, the lawful and orderly way to proceed is for the Governor to send in new names. There is no objection to that; to back out now, or to send in the names of the town-meeting nominees, supposing that these kaleidoscope leaders could agree upon candidates, would be to surrender the powers confided to him by two hundred thousand voters to a mere handful of unknown busybodies. After such a surrender he could not hope to retain the respect and confidence of other people, even of those who are striving to browbeat him. Still less could he retain his self-respect.

The reasons which the Governor deigned to assign for his action to a crowd of malcontents on Thursday evening, were perfectly satisfactory to any fair-minded man. Desiring to comply with the general sentiment of the State, which demanded the appointment of at least one man identified with the farming interest, and at the same time to secure a high range of intelligence and some familiarity with the grain-shipping interest, he had appointed Mr. Stillwell, who carries on a farm of 1,000 acres, and who has shipped more than 800,000 bushels of grain by rail, and is, therefore, already acquainted with the business he is called upon to administer in an official capacity, both as relates to railroads and to warehouses. He had also appointed Mr. Robinson, who, though a lawyer by profession, carries on a farm in Southern Illinois. Against these two appointments certain bodies, calling themselves Farmers' Clubs, rise up and demand the appointment of a Civil Engineer! At the same time they berate the Governor for not appointing a farmer as a member of the Board. Two years ago, a similar outcry was raised against Governor Palmer for overlooking the agricultural interest, although he had appointed D. S. Hammond, who had been a farmer and nothing but a farmer for more than thirty years in this State, and whose farm was then and is now widely known as a pattern of thrift, cleanliness, economy, and ingenuity. The outcry against Mr. Stillwell is just as senseless and disingenuous as that against Mr. Hammond, and it will die out as suddenly, for it has nothing to rest upon.

Mr. McCrea, the third appointee, was elected President of the Board of Trade of this city, two or three years ago, in the midst of an anti-warehouse excitement. He was elected over Julian S. Rumsey, whom we considered at the time the more fitting candidate. Mr. McCrea's administration was in all respects honorable and useful, and we presume there cannot be found in that body a member upon whom his fellow-members would more generally unite to recommend for the position to which the Governor has nominated him. Having once elected him as their own presiding officer over so eminent a citizen as Mr. Rumsey, the presumptions, so far as the Board of Trade are concerned, are all in his favor. And who are the Board of Trade? They are the chosen agents and representatives of the country shippers of grain, who are interested in getting the lowest rates of freight and warehouse charges and the highest prices for grain for their clients. Is not this a fact in the interest of farmers? But McCrea is a grain-shipper himself, it is said, and he might get the advantage of other grain-shippers by virtue of his position. If he is a grain-shipper, his private interests are in the direction of low freights; and, as for getting the advantage of other shippers, it is simply impossible that he could escape detection, with the sharp eyes of four or five hundred rivals in business constantly upon him. This theory, of course, presupposes that he is a dishonest and base man, which is an undoubted slander, and which we hope the Governor will not give countenance to by withdrawing his name.

If it is thought best to repeal the Railroad law altogether, we have no objection to that. We opposed its enactment in the first instance, believing that it would be impossible to regulate freight charges by statute. It has been found so in practice, not only here, but elsewhere. It does not follow, however, that a Board of Railroad Commissioners would not be useful. The Massachusetts Board, though not charged with such extraordinary and impossible duties as our Board are expected to perform, is nevertheless a most useful adjunct to the legislative power, by virtue of the diligence and intelligence with which it collects and collates information respecting railroads and railroad abuses, not only in Massachusetts, but in all parts of the world. It is by no means clear that our Railroad Commission should be abolished. To abolish it as an act of spite work would be contemptible, but that would not be so contemptible as this attempt to dragoon the Governor, and pass sentence of condemnation upon three respectable citizens, without trial of any kind. It is needless to add that we have no personal interest in any of them. If the appointing power were lodged in our hands, we should appoint Messrs. Koerner and Hammond over again. But we cannot allow the extraordinary conduct of the self-elected Governors who abound at Freeport, Bloomington, and Springfield, and who are seeking to overthrow the real Governor by "making Rome howl," to go unrebuked. And we suggest to the opposition party in the Legislature, that there are wiser and more useful things for them to do than to hiss on the Governor's assailants. A party which can present no better record to the people than its readiness to aid and abet a quarrel among its opponents does not show such vastly superior claims over the quarrellers themselves as to call for instant preferment.

HISTORICAL BRIBERY IN CONGRESS.

The cases of detected bribery in Congress have been few, and it is to the credit of all parties that no attempt was ever made to screen or hide the rascality upon the plea that to expose or punish the members would "hurt the party." As long ago as 1795, two men, named Randall and Whitney, made overtures to several members of Congress, which were promptly communicated to the House. Members in those days did not wait for Investigating Committees; nor did they plead that the case was "not proved;" nor did they palter with truth and honesty by accepting bribes, and then calling it a business transaction. At the first moment it could be done, the members who had been approached informed the House; Randall and Whitney were arrested, held in custody, and then publicly reprimanded and dismissed. In 1818, Colonel John Anderson, a gray-haired soldier, had claims of his own for about $9,000, and for others about $20,000, for damages sustained at the River Raisin, which claims were before the Committee of Claims. He was weak enough to address the following letter to the Chairman of that Committee:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1818.

HONORED SIR: I return you thanks for the attention I received on my claims to pass so soon. Mr. Lee will hand you some claims from the River Raisin, which will pass through your honorable Committee; and I have a wish that the conduct of the British in that country may be related in full on the floor of Congress, which will give you some trouble in making out the report, and supporting the same. I have now to request that you will accept of the small sum of $500 as part pay for the extra trouble I give you. I will present it to you as soon as I receive same from Government. This is *confidential*, that only you and me may know anything about it; or, in other words, I give it to you as a man and a Mason, and hope you belong to that society. Sir, should it happen that you will not accept of this small sum, I request you will excuse me. If you do not accept, I wish you to drop me a few lines; if you accept, I wish no answer. I hope you will see my view on this subject, that it is for extra trouble.

I will make out a statement and present the same to the Committee, which will be supported by General Harrison, Colonel Johnson, Mr. Hulburd, Mr. Meigs, Postmaster General, Governor Cass' report as Commissioner, and others. Relying on your honor as to keeping this a secret, and your exertion in passing these claims as soon as possible, I need not inform you that we are as poor unfortunate orphan children, having no representation in Congress, so must look on your honorable body as our guardian. Pardon this liberty from a stranger.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant, JOHN ANDERSON.

The Hon. Lewis Williams.

Mr. Williams submitted the letter to the House, and Speaker Clay issued his warrant for the arrest of Anderson. A few members took the ground that the House could not take jurisdiction of a case of bribery, and that the latter could only be punished by the Courts. Anderson appealed to the House through letters to the Speaker, disclaiming any intention to bribe, and offering testimony of his character. General W. H. Harrison, Colonel R. M. Johnson, General Cass, Postmaster General Meigs, and numerous members of Congress, testified to his meritorious services in the war, and his personal integrity. The House then, by resolution, declared that Anderson had committed a contempt of the House, and, under an order, he was brought to the bar and publicly reprimanded by the Speaker. These were cases of attempts to bribe members.

Forty years later, in 1857, certain land schemes were before Congress. One of these was known as the Minnesota Land bill, and the other, the Iowa Land bill, both having for their object the appropriation of public land for the benefit of speculators. Charges having been made that there was corruption, a Committee, of which Henry Winter Davis was the Chairman, was appointed to investigate. During the debate, Mr. Payne, of North Carolina, stated that he had been approached by a member of the House with a corrupt proposition. The understanding was that there was some forty members of Congress who were to share the plunder, but that these were represented by O. B. Matteson, W. A. Gilbert, and Francis P. Edwards, members from the State of New York, and W. W. Welch, of Connecticut. Matteson was the Oakes Ames of that day, and he "placed the shares where they will do us the most good." His letters were found, in one of which to a person interested he said:

The Committee in one House have agreed to report your resolution in Minnesota to 272,000 acres of land, but there is much trouble in the way. Some outsiders make mischief. Are you willing to let your one-fourth of the factory be cut up and used to carry it through, in addition to what Stryker arranged?

The House adopted two resolutions: 1, that O. B. Matteson, a member from New York, did incite persons interested in the passage of the Des Moines grant to use money for the corrupt purpose of procuring its passage; 2, that said Matteson, in declaring that a large number of members had associated themselves not to vote for any bill granting land or money unless paid for it, had defamed the character of the House. These were passed—yeas, 145; nays, 17. The third resolution, expelling him, was anticipated by his resignation. Edwards, who had made the proposition to Payne, in like manner escaped expulsion by resigning. Gilbert was accused of two things: First, an agreement to procure the passage of an order to purchase copies of a certain book, he to receive a portion of the proceeds, and the second charge was as follows: "*Resolved*, That William A. Gilbert did cast his vote on the Iowa Land bill, pending heretofore before this Congress, for a corrupt consideration, consisting of seven square miles of land, and some stock given or to be given." These resolutions were adopted, and, before the vote could be taken on his expulsion, Gilbert resigned. The evidence against Welch was too weak to justify any proceedings against him. Now comes the Credit Mobilier frauds. Here is a case where a corporation seizes millions of acres of public land and $38,000,000 in cash. The chief actor in the robbery is a member of the House, who, in his letters to his confederates, declares he has distributed a portion of this plunder among Senators and Representatives, named by him. He does not distribute this for any special act, but for the general support of a continuous fraud, and to suppress investigation. It appears that he gave stock without any consideration to Patterson, Colfax, Bingham, Garfield, Kelley, Scofield, Wilson, of Iowa, and Dawes; that he also gave it to others, who refused to take it; that another agent of his Company gave $10,000 cash to the Secretary of the Interior; that another member of Congress was made Chief Engineer at a large salary,—he continuing a member of the House; that he gave largely to Brooks, also a member and Government Director, and yet this man, who avows upon oath that he did all this, and produces the vouchers for his disbursement of stock and money, confidently asserts that the House dare not expel him, and the members who have received his corruption money justify and defend the act, or seek to impeach their own written receipts by solemn denials. The impression is growing strong in the country that Oakes Ames has not yet told one-half the story, and that his confidence in the refusal of the House to expel him rests upon the yet unpublished record he holds, and which, if driven to bay, he threatens to make public.

GENERAL FREMONT'S OPERATIONS.

There are many persons who have been familiar with the railroad enterprise known as the "Transcontinental Railway," and who have known of General Fremont's negotiation of the bonds in Europe, who will not be surprised at the announcement that the matter will come before the French Courts in the shape of a prosecution of General Fremont. It must be admitted that the case will be of more interest than if it were brought in the Courts of New York, for the reason that the French law provides a more direct method for probing alleged frauds, and the French Courts have made it a rule to deal summarily with financial swindlers. If the charges against General Fremont shall be proved, and if this gentleman shall place himself in the power of the French Government by personal appearance, it is not improbable that his name will find a place in history alongside of Law and Mires.

The alleged circumstances of the Memphis & El Paso, or "Transcontinental," Railroad scheme are as follows: The project was to build a railroad to San Diego, with a southern terminus. It never progressed any further than the drawings of the route, and the printing of the bonds. General Fremont proceeded to Europe to negotiate the bonds, and took up his residence in Paris. He speedily made a combination with the Imperial Government, by which the bonds were allowed to be placed on the Paris Bourse. They were recognized as having the special sanction of the Government. A newspaper was started with the express purpose of assisting in their negotiation. Newspapers were suppressed, or their circulation prohibited in France, whenever they denounced the scheme. Cluseret was ordered to leave the country because he had dared to attack it. Everything possible was done to give these bonds a standing, and the result was, that some seven or eight millions of them were sold to the people of France at prices which brought some five or six millions in money. It was represented that the United States Government had guaranteed the payment of the securities, and that they were among the best stocks on the New York market. If these representations were current in France at the time of the negotiation, serious blame will be attached to the United States Ministry of that date; for the American Minister could scarcely have been ignorant of them, and must have known that they were false, and promulgated for the purpose of deceiving the people. Subsequently, Minister Washburne, in answer to inquiry, pronounced the bonds worthless, and denied the allegation of Government connection with the scheme. But Mr. Washburne did not become Minister until after the negotiation of the bulk of the securities had been made, and his exposure of the fraud came too late to save the people. When the corporation was declared bankrupt, and put into the hands of a Receiver, all the assets that could be found consisted of a quantity of iron and some useless locomotives, which are supposed to have been bought from M. Schroeder, a great manufacturer, and at that time President of the French Senate, at exorbitant prices. This, of course, was in the nature of a bribe. How much money was used for bribing purposes, or where it was distributed, is not known. It is certain, however, that the facilities which Fremont enjoyed were not obtained without a liberal distribution of money, and it is one of the purposes of the French prosecution to discover where it went.

The conviction of John C. Fremont, whose name is of a higher degree in Europe as a leading American than it is in this country, of the negotiation of worthless securities, and of defrauding the people of France, will naturally have the effect to further destroy European confidence in all American bonds and securities that may be presented abroad. This is the most important and lamentable feature of the whole transaction, from a financial point of view. But there is also a political significance attached to the affair. No such negotiation of worthless securities would have been possible except for Government interference with the private affairs of its citizens. When the Napoleonic Government reserved the right of dictating what securities should be admitted into the Boards of Trade of France, it opened the way for just such corruption on the part of its officials, and just such swindling of the people as are here described. French capitalists would never have been deceived by so flimsy a scheme if they had not been misled by their own Government. They would have demanded the proofs of the alleged guarantees. It is a mania of the French people to subscribe to the national loans and public securities; but they never rush headlong into projects that present themselves without Government indorsement. General Fremont could never have negotiated a dollar's worth of his bonds in the British market. Nor could he have negotiated them in the French market without Government interference. It is another illustration of a principle that the American people should keep prominently before them just at this time.

If General Fremont is guilty of the charges that are made against him, it is probable that they will be definitely established in the French Courts; and it is equally probable that the judgment of the Courts will be sweepingly severe.

NOTES AND OPINION.

In Connecticut, the rotten-borough system of representation in the Legislature prevails, also, in the political State Conventions. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that "the resolution favoring a Constitutional Convention was indefinitely postponed," in the late Republican Convention.

—Delaware proposes an election for a Constitutional Convention on May 20.

—The newspapers of Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Toledo all regard the creation of a third District Court of the United States in Ohio (at Columbus, as sustaining a "useless expenditure." The bill for a third district has passed the House and is pending in the Senate.

—The following is sent from Washington to the *Brass-Collar* newspaper:

The opinion is now expressed on high authority that, if Senator Pomeroy can establish his innocence of the charges of bribery, and show that he was defeated by a conspiracy, and that Ingalls was elected by such conspiracy, it will be the duty of the Senate to refuse Ingalls a seat in that body, and to remand the question back to the Kansas Legislature.

This correspondent hasn't discovered any "ifs" in the cases of Jones, of Nevada, Patterson, of South Carolina, Mitchell, of Oregon, and the rest of those fellows,—not even the smallest kind of an "if" in the case of Spencer, of Alabama.

—The Providence *Journal* speaks of the Louisiana Sypher as one "who had a rather inglorious experience as Colonel of the Rhode Island Colored Regiment."

—Let there be no mean evasion, no small, petty tactics, to relieve the Congressmen from the performance of a disagreeable duty. Gentlemen of the Poland Committee, how find you? Have any of the Congressmen been guilty of corruption in connection with the Credit Mobilier? Have any of them, or any of the officers of the Government, deliberately sought to deceive the people in reference to the ownership of Credit Mobilier stock? Answer these questions! Do not stop to ask whether you have the authority to give a direct answer. The people will justify the assumption and exercise of such authority.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

—The Albany *Evening Journal* puts in a singular plea in behalf of the Credit Mobilier Congressmen. It says that they have "seemed to proceed upon the assumption that the mere fact of holding Credit Mobilier stock was a crime, to be denied and disproved if possible, and a large part of the public has been inoculated with that idea from their own folly." Pray, now, who should know best, as to whether they committed a crime or not; these Congressmen, whose consciences have made cowards of them all, or the *Evening Journal*, which assures those who have "seemed" to plead guilty, that they really have committed no offence whatever? The entire public have concluded these Congressmen to be thieves, and the conclusion has "seemed" to be admitted just by the Congressmen themselves.—*Albany Argus.*

—It's astonishing what a stir the Credit Mobilier is making among the dry bones. Major Ben Perley Poore, one of the staunchest of the Administration correspondents, is moved to murmur. "It is a mystery," he says, "why Congressmen who were more or less enriched by the possession of this Credit Mobilier stock should have denied it last fall, during the campaign, in letters or on the stump, and then should have repeated those denials here in written statements, subscribed and sworn to, when they must have known that Oakes Ames had in his possession proof of their ownership of this once much-coveted but now repudiated stock. Mr. Ames may have good-naturedly aided in endeavoring to relieve some of these gentlemen from political embarrassment last fall, but when he was accused of pocketing their cash paid for stock, without having given in return certificates of interest thereon, he was forced, in self-defence, to make a clean breast of his relations with these innocent and confiding speculators."

—The vote in the Connecticut Republican Convention, for Governor, was: Henry P. Haven, of New London, 286; Henry B. Harrison, of New Haven, 142; James C. Walkley, of Haddam, 15; Benjamin Douglass, of Middletown, 17; scattering, 4. The ticket was completed with Charles L. Griswold, of Chester, for Lieutenant Governor; John M. Hall, of Willimantic, for Secretary of State; David P. Nichols, of Danbury, for Treasurer, and John T. Rockwell, for Comptroller. The ticket is made up of new men, except for Treasurer.

—The following private letter to a citizen of Pittsburgh, Pa., is published in the papers of that city:

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Jan. 27, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for your kind and cordial letter of sympathy. Whatever may be testified, or who, or how many may swear differently, I not only never saw the check for $1,200 till last Friday, but, till that time, had never seen any check signed by Mr. Ames, nor have I ever received a dollar from him on any account whatever. Yours truly,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

—Mr. Colfax still declares, without equivocation, that he not only never saw Oakes Ames' check for $1,200, but also that he "never received a dollar from him on any account whatever." We remember hearing something like this before. If Mr. Colfax is open to suggestions, he will take the advice that is offered him on all sides, and bring on his rebutting testimony, or else give his entire attention to his temperance meetings and leave this unpleasant subject alone. In other words, let Mr. Colfax "put up or shut up."—*Buffalo Express.*

—General B. R. Cowen, who is talked of as the coming Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is one of the few Ohio men figuring in Washington who are a credit to the State. General Cowen is a gentleman, and we have reason to believe him honest. We don't know of a man of his school of politics whom we would rather see advancing in the public service.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—The Hartford *Times* renews this inquiry: "Who was it that offered $10,000 for four votes in the Connecticut Legislature last May? Does anybody know?"

—One of the current rumors in Washington seriously affects the reputation of Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin. It is said that at the time when the Senatorial election in Wisconsin was trembling in the balance, and the chances seemed to be rather in favor of General Cadwallader C. Washburn, Butler, or some acute person, went to Oakes Ames, saying: "In case General Washburn is elected to the Senate, you have there a persistent, untiring opponent of your Union Pacific Railroad schemes; in case Mr. Carpenter is elected, you have an untiring, persistent friend. Ten thousand dollars will settle it. Why don't you instantly retain Mr. Carpenter as counsel of the Pacific Railroad, and pay him a fee of $10,000?" The retainer, the story goes, was instantly agreed upon, and a check of $10,000 was forwarded by Mr. J. M. S. Williams, on behalf of the Union Pacific Company. Mr. Carpenter was elected, and certainly has not failed to keep his branch of the contract.

THE WEATHER.

War Department Prognostications.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7.—The coldest weather reported by the Signal Service this morning was at Corinne, Utah, 6 degrees above zero. At San Francisco it was 53 above; at Omaha 38 above; at St. Paul 32 above; at Chicago 34 above; at Buffalo 29 above; at Quebec 13 above; at Boston 34 above; at New York 32 above; at Washington 37 above; at Charleston 52 above; at Jacksonville, Fla., 52 above; at New Orleans 49 above. Raining at Philadelphia and Fortress Monroe.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Probabilities—For the Northwest and extending eastward over the Upper Lake region, and southward over Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee, fresh and brisk northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and clear and clearing weather. For the Southern States east of the Mississippi, westerly to northerly winds and generally clear weather on Saturday, except, probably, partly cloudy weather for the Lower Lake region. For New England, cloudy weather and rain, except, probably, snow for the northeastern portion, and brisk and high easterly to northerly winds along the coast, the latter gradually shifting to northwesterly and southwesterly during Saturday, with clearing weather.

President Grant in Delaware.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A special from Wilmington, Del., says that upon the arrival of President Grant in that city, yesterday, he was given an enthusiastic reception. A deputation of city officials met the train on its arrival in the State of Delaware. Mayor Simms, of Wilmington, delivered the address of welcome, to which the President made an appropriate response. The Governor and State officials were also present at the Presidential reception. In the reception room a lady presented the President with a bouquet of flowers, accompanied by the remark that it was given on behalf of the ladies present as a testimonial of the President's action in excluding wine from the New Year's receptions. The manufacturing establishments were then visited. After the citizens' banquet, at which a large number were present, and speeches made, the President, at 1 o'clock in the morning, left for Washington.

A Jump for Death.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 7.—About noon to-day, a woman of rather doubtful character, named Harrison, while, as it is supposed, under the influence of opium, of which she is an inveterate chewer, leaped from the window of her room, in the third story of the People's Bank building, on Centre street. She struck the stone pavement forty feet below, fearfully shattering one leg, and sustaining severe injuries about the head. She may perhaps recover.

Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7.—Tom Nagle, boss drayman, of this city, was shot, this afternoon, on Monroe street, by Pat Tobin, a notorious character from Mason's depot. Nagle had hitched his horse in front of a saloon, when Tobin, who was a stranger, asked Nagle to let him ride the horse, which he refused, when Tobin began cursing him, and Nagle threw a brick at him without hitting him, and then mounted his horse and started off. Tobin drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in the back, producing a wound proving fatal. Tobin tried to escape, but was soon after arrested and jailed.

WALL STREET.

Review of the Money, Gold, Bond, Stock, and Produce Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Money active, again ranging from 7 to 1-32, with exceptional loans still higher. Discounts are dull at 8 to 10.

STOCKS.

The stock market was irregular, and closes mainly lower. Western Union declined ¼, in spite of the statement, now generally credited, that Commodore Vanderbilt has been buying to control the stock, and that he had cornered Jay Gould, preparatory to taking revenge for Gould's remark, "The Commodore is in his dotage." Vanderbilt is also reported to have the Orton party in a tight corner. The rumor about Erie to-day was that the prospective dividend would be 3½ on the preferred and 1½ on the common.

BONDS.

Government bonds were lower early in the day and higher at the close. Prices were influenced by the course of gold and the call of Secretary Boutwell. The transactions were more important in the afternoon, especially in May and November bonds.

The books of the Syndicate closed to-day, both here and in Europe, for city subscriptions, but all orders from the country will be received up to to-morrow evening. It is expected that the majority of the subscriptions abroad will be made in London. Very few are expected from Germany. It is well known that the Germans have been engaged for the past year in extensive speculations, stimulated by the extraordinary ease in money, and they have long shown a partiality for railroad securities in preference to Government bonds. When they surrender their 5-20s, it is thought they will reinvest largely in American railroad securities.

GOLD.

Gold was active and higher, ranging from 113¾ to 114. The market has been "bulled" on the expectation that the Syndicate would be a failure. United States bonds have been depressed in London by the same people. On the other hand, those speculators who believe the Syndicate will be a success have sold gold short in large amounts, and this short interest, together with the fact that the actual supply of gold in the market is small, and the recent advices from Washington, which express the opinion that whatever Congress does this session will be in favor of currency expansion rather than specie resumption, have given the "bulls" assistance in keeping the premium up.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The imports of dry goods for the week ending to-day are to the specie value of $2,586,030, against $3,411,220 last week. The imports of general merchandise, to be reported to-morrow, are estimated at $3,500,000, making a total of a little over $6,000,000, against $9,661,598 last week, and a total importation since Jan. 1 of about $42,400,000.

PRODUCE.

Flour was lower and irregular on most grades. Wheat ruled dull and nominal. Choice is held firmly. Pork was quiet but steady at $14.37½@14.50 for new mess. Cut meats generally dull, but in light stock and steady; heavy weights rather easier. Dry salted shoulders sold to a small extent at 5@5 1-16c. Bacon was firm for short clear, for which 7⅝c was bid, and 7¾c asked. Long clear is quoted at 6¾c, with a plentiful supply. Lard was in demand for Western at 8⅝c for this month; 750 tierces for April are reported at 8⅝@8 9-16c.

UXORICIDE.

A Man Murders His Wife for Refusing to Answer His Letter.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Another wife was butchered in this city to-day by a worthless husband, and to all appearances was one of the most causeless ever commited. Six weeks ago, Charles Hoey, an Englishman, aged 33, living at No. 649 East Thirteenth street, abandoned his wife and four children, and went to Cincinnati. About a month after his arrival there, he wrote a letter to his wife, which she declined to answer. Yesterday he returned to New York, and spent last evening at drinking saloons. To-day he bought two single-barrelled pistols, loaded them, and this evening, at 5 o'clock, went to the room in which were his unsuspecting wife and children. He entered abruptly, and commanded the startled woman to lock the door, which, in her terror, she did. Without a word of further parley he fired both pistols at his wife, both bullets taking effect. One crashed through the right lung, and lodged in the back. The other passed through the neck. The woman fell bathed in blood, while the children ran to the front window, and screamed for help. The murderer fled rapidly into the street, but as he ran along the sidewalk, a policeman heard the screams, pursued and arrested him. Mrs. Hoey was taken to the hospital, but cannot live. The parties were married in Chorley, Lancashire, England, where Hoey was a coal miner. Before abandoning his wife, he was employed in this city at the Gas Works. Their eldest child is aged 13 years, and the youngest is only six months old.

SPRINGFIELD.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner Stillwell Forwards His Resignation to the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mr. Stillwell has handed his resignation to the Governor. He regrets the popular sentiment that is adverse to the nominations, and trusts that whoever be selected may enforce the laws, with which he avows his entire sympathy. This magnanimous act relieves the Governor of one-third of his embarrassment, and it is likely that two other resignations will be at his disposal before long. Confirmation was simply impossible with the following Republican Senators arrayed in solid phalanx against the Governor: Burns, Whiting, Sheldon, Viele, Thompson, Donahue, Farrell, Shepard, Palmer, Canfield, Sanford, Baldwin, Crews, Strong, Nicholson, Hampton, Cusey, McGrath, Patterson, with Dow, Yaeger, McGrath, and Green, doubtful. It is impossible to say what the new men will be, but it is safe to predict that none of the defeated candidates to whose machinations the present result is due will be taken to the Gubernatorial bosom. Of all the candidates, probably the three best were tried, and, as they were not accepted, entirely new men will be chosen. Justice to the rejected demands that none of the politicians who fought them should become their successors.

New York City Politics.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—At a meeting of the Tammany Central Committee, last night, resolutions were adopted indorsing the conduct of Mayor Havemeyer, denouncing the Credit Mobilier frauds, and advocating purity in elections.

The Liberal General Committee also held a meeting last evening, at which a committee was appointed for consultation with Mayor Havemeyer on the city charter. Denunciations were made of the Credit Mobilier frauds, the Washington city ring, and the rings in this city.

Mayor Havemeyer was waited upon this afternoon by a delegation of Liberal Republicans, led by General John Cochrane, who in a speech assured the Mayor of their support in his measures of municipal reform. The Mayor in reply said:

I voted for General Dix and General Grant, knowing them to be honest men. I at the same time feel that the Republican party has lost some character by being influenced by a coterie, who gamble all night to cheat each other, and intrigue all day to cheat the people. I cannot coalesce with such, however friendly I may be to the mass of the party they represented.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The following is the cotton statement for the week ending to-day:

	Bales.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week	[illegible]
Same week last year	[illegible]
Total receipts to date	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
Exports for the week	[illegible]
Same week last year	[illegible]
Total exports to date	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
Stock at all United States ports	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
At interior towns	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
At Liverpool	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]
American afloat for Great Britain	[illegible]
Last year	[illegible]

—Buffalo is again in a bad fix for its water. The *Commercial Advertiser* puts the case thus: "When there is any water to pump, the engines break down; when the engines can work, there is no water to pump."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Fight Over the Railroad and Warehouse Nominations Waxing Warm.

Numerous Petitions Relative to Temperance Presented in Both Houses.

The Cook County Delinquent Tax Matter Again Up in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE NOMINEES.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7.—The divarication in the Republican party on account of the proposed Railroad Board is the result of jealousy, in a great measure. The defeated candidates felt bad, and their friends, the politicians, went to work to create a row, and succeeded to their heart's content. They desire to have another whack at it, and are working with Senators to defeat confirmation. There is very little doubt that they will succeed. Palmer received instructions yesterday from Iroquois, and Patterson, Jacobs, and Green this morning from the Freeport Farmers' Convention. Strong will never vote for a commission, unless his former partner, Morgan, is one, and there are three or four others who will take the same shoot. Stillwell and Robinson will not be accepted, and it would not be surprising if they hauled off. Then the farmers and politicians will go to work again. The farmers can agree upon no particular person. They were divided on Buell and Flagg, and men who voted in public meetings to indorse Buell waited privately upon the Governor and begged he should not be appointed. They would not be responsible for Mr. Buell. Flagg had friends and enemies too. As many didn't want him as did. Then he was considered too well off by some who wanted a man without a necktie, with cowhide boots, and who had no views wider than a ten-acre field. Had Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, all practical farmers, been nominated, they would have been objected to for farming more than a quarter section. The politicians manipulate the Farmers' Clubs for their own purposes, and much of the opposition is fostered by those who desire the abolition of the Board in the interest of the corporations. The opposition of Mr. Scammon's paper is caused by disappointment. It was understood that Mr. Scammon had hankerings after one of the places, but, considering his insurance record, the Governor could not think of it for a moment, and did not seek his advice. This was a mortal insult, and hence the opposition. The *Journal* has lost its power to injure McCrea, for to-day he stands better than Stillwell or Robinson, and will in the end be confirmed. In the meantime the fight thickens, and the triumph of the politicians grows more certain. They swarm round the Governor now like flies round a saucer of honey, and worry him out of his wits, so that he can hardly know where he stands. In case Stillwell withdraws, the farmers must concentrate upon some one, of their own volition, and not permit the wire-pullers to misrepresent their wishes and get new nominees more objectionable to them than those rejected. It is not at all probable that Mr. Morgan will be appointed anyway, as the Governor conceives he has good reasons for choosing somebody else.

AN OLD STORY.

Mr. Lemma proposed that Cook County should pay $129,024.28, which he alleged was due the State on the assessment of 1869, the Board of Equalization having raised the assessment 24 per cent, which the County Clerk refused to extend. He desired the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to that effect. It passed unanimously, when Messrs. Rountree and Bradwell jumped to their feet and moved a reconsideration, which prevailed, on an agreement to make it a special order two weeks hence. This same proposition was in the last Assembly.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

The House refused to limit the time for the introduction of bills to March 1, and also declined to put the brake on the number of resolutions that may be presented.

STATE ENTOMOLOGIST.

Dr. Hawley, of Aurora, is on the ground, a candidate for State Entomologist, in the place of Dr. Le Barren, whose head is demanded.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

Petitions have been presented for and against the Liquor law. The country desires the law to be made more stringent, while the cities desire its abolition or modification. Such is the tone of the petitions. Quincy sent a document several yards in length against the law, and so did Chicago and other cities. Between the two the law will be apt to stand as it is, its friends opposing any change, and its enemies being too few to harm it.

CHICAGO MATTERS.

The reorganization of the City Government of Chicago will be fully discussed on Wednesday, when Mr. Sherman's proposition to abolish Boards and have one man at the head of each Department, and the proposed extinguishing of the Police Board, will come up as the special order.

SMOKING AND CHEWING.

The House abolished smoking in the Hall at any time, and to-day another reformer moved to remove the spittoons so that chewing tobacco might be stopped. Spittoons won and the carpet was saved.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Mr. Reynolds offered a resolution in the Senate, calling upon the Attorney General to prepare a bill to compel the Illinois Central Railroad to sell its unsold lands at auction, that they may be subjected to taxation. It was adopted.

A FREE PRESS.

Mr. Burke desired the Judiciary Committee to inquire what legislation was necessary to protect newspapers from malicious prosecution for criticising public men. Mr. Oberly advocated the passage of the resolution. He had run risks as a public journalist and desired immunity when he made statements he knew to be true about public men. Mr. Bradwell made an agricultural speech, telling the farmers how deeply they would be interested in the matter when they wrote letters against railroads. The power to punish for libel and contempt was "the only simon pure relic of barbarism" in Illinois. Mr. Cassidy wished it understood that the farmers and the Farmers' Club had nothing to do with it. Mr. Herrington supposed the resolution was introduced to prevent the publication of the criticism of farmers on the Governor for his railroad appointments. Mr. Connolly said farmers never asked for the class legislation somebody seemed to desire for the press in this case. He imagined the press was able to take care of itself, and was amply protected under the Constitution. He did not understand the press desired such legislation. It was more powerful than legislators, Senators, or any one else. The press desired to publish nothing untrue. Mr. Dunham followed in the same strain. Mr. Lane moved to amend so that Courts and individuals should be better protected. After much buncombe, the amendment and a motion to table were lost, the latter by 83 to 42, and the resolution was adopted—76 to 47.

THE COPYING CHARGES.

The Speaker appointed a Special Committee to investigate the charges against Secretary Rummel, and the Senate notified the House that it had passed a resolution for a Joint Committee. The ex-Secretary states that he did nothing his predecessors had not done.

IN THE HOUSE.

No business of striking importance was transacted to-day. The House rejected a minority report against a code in civil cases, and, pending the consideration of a minority in favor thereof, adjourned till morning. Very little business will be done to-morrow, as the members are going home.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate read bills, confirmed a lot of notaries, made fun of woman suffrage, were informed that the expenses of the Railroad Commission to date were $21,361.26, and went home till Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 7, 1873.

SENATE.

Met at 10 o'clock a. m.

RAILROAD LANDS.

Senator REYNOLDS introduced a resolution providing that the Attorney General be required to prepare a bill providing for the sale of Illinois Central Railroad lands. Adopted.

PETITIONS.

Senator PALMER presented remonstrances of farmers' meetings at Iroquois and Onarga, remonstrating against nomination of Railroad Commissioners, and asking that they be not confirmed. Referred to the Railroad Committee.

The PRESIDENT appointed Senators Gundlach and Hampton as Senate members of the joint Committee to investigate the special acts of ex-Secretary Rummel.

Senator PATTERSON presented a communication from the Freeport farmers' meeting against confirming the Railroad Commissioners, and asked that it be referred without reading. It was, at the request of several members, read and referred to the Railroad Committee.

Several unimportant petitions were presented and referred.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Judiciary Committee reported back bill No. 25 in regard to grand and petit jurors, with amendments. Ordered printed. Also a bill, 11, of the same tenor, recommending that it lie on the table. Concurred in.

The Educational Committee, recommended that the nomination of Joseph Carter, as member of the State Board of Education, be confirmed. The Senate advised and consented to the nomination by unanimous vote. Also reported back a substitute for bill 25, to reorganize the State Horticultural Society. Ordered to be read by sections.

On motion, Tuesday at 11 o'clock a. m., was set apart, as the special order, for such reading by sections.

The Committee on County and Township Organization reported back Bill 93, with amendments concerning revenue in counties having a population of over 100,000, and providing for County Assessor. Ordered to a second reading.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills were introduced and ordered to a first reading:

By Senator MURPHY—To amend the act establishing free schools.

By Senator NICHOLSON—To encourage the planting and growing of timber.

By Senator HENRY—For the protection of debating and other societies.

By Senator LEE—Providing for the removal of cemeteries.

By Senator PALMER—To amend the act for the incorporation of cities and villages.

By Senator BURNS—Providing against the evils resulting from the sale of liquors.

Several bills were read a second time, considered, amended, and ordered printed.

A large number of bills passed on a first reading, and were referred.

By consent, Senator BURNS introduced a bill providing for registration in case of special elections.

The Governor sent in a memorial from woman suffragists.

By consent, Senator GUNDLACH introduced a bill providing against the evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committees on Judicial Appointment and Revenue were authorized to employ a clerk.

By consent, Senator YAGER, introduced a petition on the liquor question. Referred to the Committee on Expenses. A motion by Senator REYNOLDS to adjourn until Monday at 10 a. m. was lost by 20 nays to 8 yeas.

Senator HAMPTON moved to adjourn until 2 o'clock this afternoon. Carried—yeas, 32; nays, 3.

At the afternoon session, the first reading of bills was continued.

The Executive nominations of several persons as Notaries Public were taken up and advised, and consented to by unanimous vote.

The rules were suspended and the memorial of the Woman Suffrage Association sent in by the Governor was considered, and referred to Messrs. Casey, Donahue, and Kehoe as a Special Committee. This action was reconsidered and the motion referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects.

The report of the Auditor in response to information sought as to the expense of the Railroad Commissioners was taken up.

A motion to print was adopted by a vote of 21 yeas, and 15 nays.

The Judiciary Committee reported back Bill 173, providing for registration in case of special elections.

On motion, adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

HOUSE.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The Speaker announced the following Committee to investigate the charges against Hon. Edward Rummel, late Secretary of State: Messrs. Savage, Gordon, Pollock, Peltzer, and Alexander, of Montgomery.

SECOND READING OF BILLS.

House bills Nos. 40, 119, and 31, the latter being the State House Appropriation bill, were read a second time, and all recommitted.

House bill 143, relating to the election of Recorders of Deeds, was taken up.

Mr. CRONKRITE objected to the bill as being unconstitutional. Recommitted to the Fees and Salaries Committee.

Senate bill 27, in relation to judgments and decrees, was read a first time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Senate bill 48, amending the law relating to the appointment of Notaries Public was read a second time, and consideration postponed to Thursday next.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. SHERMAN offered the following:

WHEREAS, It is a recognized fact that in cities of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, a multitude of independent Boards of Commissioners of the different departments of City Government are provocative of jealousies and discords, and tend to retard the Executive of such cities in the discharge of his duties, and the preservation of public order and good government; therefore,

Resolved, By the House, that the Committee on Municipal Affairs be, and they are hereby, instructed to prepare a bill for an act to abolish all Boards and Commissions now recognized by law in cities of 100,000 and upwards, excepting the Boards of Education in said cities; and also to provide for the appointment, by the Mayor of such cities, subject to the approval of the Common Council of such cities, of a Chief or Superintendent of each of the Boards or Commissions so abolished, in lieu and in place of the Boards and Commissions so abolished and vacated; and that the Chiefs or Superintendents of such Boards and Commissions shall be under the Mayor, with full power given to the Mayor to remove and discharge such Chiefs or Superintendents, subject only to the approval and concurrence of the Common Councils of such cities. That said Chiefs or Superintendents shall constitute an Advisory Board, with whom the Mayor may counsel and advise. Also, in the act proposed by this resolution, the Committee shall fix the powers and define the duties of the Chiefs or Superintendents of the Boards and Commissions as aforesaid, the Committee to report a bill to this House at as early a day as practicable.

Made the special order for Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. SCOTT offered a resolution prohibiting the reception of bills after March 1. Lost.

Several resolutions of no particular moment were offered and lost.

Mr. LEMMA offered the following:

WHEREAS, The State Board of Equalization, in the year 1867, raised the assessed valuation of property in Cook County 24 per cent; and

WHEREAS, The County Clerk of said county refused to extend upon the tax books thereof such increased valuation; and

WHEREAS, By reason of such refusal, the County of Cook was relieved of the payment of State taxes to the amount of $129,024.23, which is now due and payable to the State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby instructed to prepare and report to this House a bill that will give the Auditor of Public Accounts all needful powers and authority to enforce against the said County of Cook the payment of said delinquency.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. ROUNTREE, the vote adopting the resolution was reconsidered.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Judiciary was lost.

A motion to refer to the Committee on Revenue was lost.

A motion to make it the special order for two weeks from to-day was adopted.

A resolution was offered directing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire as to whether or not additional protection is needed for publishers of newspapers in criticising the acts of public officers, upon which considerable discussion ensued.

A motion to table was lost.

Mr. LANE (Hancock) offered an amendment directing the Committee to report what additional legislation was necessary to protect the Courts from libellous publications. Lost.

Mr. WASHBURN moved to table the resolution. Lost, yeas, 42; nays, 83.

The resolution was adopted. Yeas, 96; nays, 46.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Governor laid before the House the memorial of the American Woman's Suffrage Association.

PETITIONS.

Various petitions upon the subject of temperance, abolition of County Courts, and relating to Judicial Circuits, were referred.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Judiciary: Several bills upon the subject of Judicial Circuit Courts. Referred to the Committee on the Judicial Department. Also, various bills, which they recommended be referred to various Committees. Also, three bills to amend the Justice of the Peace act, with a substitute. The originals were tabled.

Judicial Department: Urging the passage of a resolution to create an additional United States Court District. Adopted. Also, reporting back the resolution to adopt a code to govern practice in civil cases, reporting the adoption of such code as inexpedient. A minority report, dissenting from the above report, was also submitted. A motion to print both reports was lost. A motion to table both reports was lost. The majority report was lost.

Brutal Murder.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Feb. 7.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, an old man named Michael Conway was beaten to death with a sled stake, at Ferryville, Wis., by a young man named Bill Ohern. Both were intoxicated and had been quarrelling over an old feud, both being very excited. When Ohern struck Conway, he started to leave, but was held back by Ohern, who knocked him over the head, smashing his skull and killing him instantly. Ohern immediately gave himself up and was at once taken to Prairie du Chien and lodged in jail. The people in the vicinity of the murder were greatly exasperated, and, had he not been hurried off by the officers, would have taken justice into their own hands, and have hung him.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The sudden indisposition of Sparapani, the baritone, who was seized, yesterday, with chills and fever, necessitated a change of the opera last evening. "Nozze di Figaro" had been announced, with Lucca, Kellogg, and Leveille in the cast. The management, however, not to disappoint the public, substituted "Don Giovanni," which to musicians was a pleasant change, and to the general audience was equally acceptable, as the three prima donnas were still in the cast, which was as follows: *Donna Anna*, Miss Kellogg; *Donna Elvira*, Leveille; *Zerlina*, Lucca; *Don Giovanni*, Moriamo; *Don Ottavio*, Vizzani; *Leporello*, Jamet; *Masetto*, Ronconi. To say that the theatre was crowded conveys no idea of the audience in attendance. Not only was every seat in the house filled, but the aisles were filled with camp-stools. The lobbies were packed almost to suffocation. The stairs were crowded. The second balcony was filled to overflowing, people standing even on the backs of benches. The box office was compelled to stop selling at 8 o'clock, as it was impossible for any more persons to get even into the outside lobby of the theatre.

The immense crowd had an inspiring effect upon the artists. Never before has an opera been given here when every artist upon the stage labored more faithfully to make it a success. The result was the best performance of "Don Giovanni" ever heard in Chicago. Of all operas, this great work of Mozart's has had to suffer more than any other. Every troupe which has been here, with the exception of the English,—and Parepa once had serious intentions of trying it in English,—has attempted to do it and made a failure of it. We have had good *Zerlinas*, *Donna Annas*, *Donna Elviras*, *Don Juans*, and *Leporellos*, but they never before happened to get into the same troupe. The consequence has been that in every performance hitherto, the *ensemble* has been simply abominable. One or two parts have been sung well, and the rest has gone helter-skelter. The performance last evening, however, was very even and well balanced, and the whole opera went from the overture to the close without a hitch. For such a performance great credit is due both to the artists and the management, and Maretzek may set it down as a very proud and tall feather in his cap. The *role* of *Zerlina* gave us Lucca in a light, coquettish part, and her versatility was shown in the fact that she made it fully as interesting as the more serious and tragic *roles* of *Leonora* and *Marguerite*. The humor of the part was brought out in a most provokingly bewitching manner, especially in the "Batti, Batti," scene with *Masetto*, which was irresistible in its naivete and archness. The aria was beautifully sung. Subsequently, in the "Vedrai Carino," she achieved a still greater triumph, both by her superb vocalism and the general humor of her by-play, and received a tumultuous encore. Her personal beauty and grace set off the character well, and her representation of its humor, which is not very pronounced, indicates that in characters more broadly humorous, like the *Zerlina* of "Fra Diavolo," which she will play next week, she will be simply irresistible. The versatility of her wonderful dramatic talent which can grasp at once the *Leonoras* of tragedy, and the *Zerlinas* of comedy is by no means the least remarkable feature of her great ability. It is almost unnecessary to speak of her vocalism. She is essentially a great dramatic singer, and she makes her vocalism a part of the dramatic representation. She literally acts with her voice, and combines the two in such exquisite proportion that one never outweighs the other, but both join to make the picture harmonious and complete. *Donna Anna* is a heavy character in action for Kellogg, who needs something less sombre and funereal than the peripatetic woman in black, forever traversing the stage in company with those two other ravens, *Don Ottavio* and *Donna Elvira*, rehearsing her Don Giovannic woes. She gave to it, however, her best energy and determination, and sung her score magnificently, frequently carrying off enthusiastic rounds of applause. Leveille made her first appearance of the season as *Donna Elvira*. Her voice is a trifle worn, but it is clear and resonant, and used with an excellent manner, showing great schooling. Moriano also made his first appearance, and made the best *Don Juan* we have yet seen. He is a good actor, full of spirit and animation, and sings with peculiar refinement and good culture. His voice is very pleasant in quality and sufficient in volume, even for the trying passages. Vizzani has little to do except to sing the "Il mio tesoro" and travel about in an aimless way, like an inspired lunatic, and this ungrateful work he accomplished in a very excellent manner. Much of the interest of the performance centered in Jamet and Ronconi, whose *Leperello* and *Masetto* have never been surpassed on our stage. Jamet's superb voice and Ronconi's equally superb action kept up a continual interest in the performance, so that it never flagged. The chorus has but little to do, but did it well. The orchestra under Mr. Carlberg's energetic leading did itself great credit. For once it is pleasant to look back upon a representation of "Don Giovanni," given in a creditable manner by all who took part in it, and for this the management will receive the thanks of all lovers of Mozart's music. The first week of the season closes this afternoon, with a repetition of "Faust." The second week opens Monday evening, with the performance of Ambroise Thomas' beautiful opera of "Mignon," in which both Lucca and Kellogg will again appear. The sale for Monday evening is already very large, and the prospects seem good for another successful week.

MORE TICKETS THAN SEATS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Many people who had secured seats for to-night's opera have come away, unable to reach those seats through the immovable crowd that is filling the aisles. I hope they will demand the return of their money, and bear testimony to the wrong that has been practiced, in selling more tickets than should have been sold, and then failing to preserve order and give ticket-holders the places promised them.

ONE OF THE DISAPPOINTED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1873.

THEODORE THOMAS CONCERTS.

The managers of the Star Lecture Course have succeeded in making arrangements for two concerts and one matinee, in addition to those already announced by the Theodore Thomas Orchestra, assisted by Miss Anna Mehlig, pianist, and George L. Osgood, tenor, to take place on the 19th and 20th instants. These always-popular concerts promise to be even more enjoyable than heretofore, as the regular orchestra of sixty performers has been increased by a new violoncellist and by S. C. Jacobson, the celebrated violinist. These additions, and the two stars, Miss Mehlig and Mr. Osgood, make a combination stronger than Mr. Thomas has ever travelled with before. Miss Anna Mehlig comes to Chicago and Milwaukee only, the other cities in Mr. Thomas' route being less favored. The dates of the whole series will be as follows: Feb. 17, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, in the South Side Lecture Course; Feb. 18, in the Union Park Congregational Church, in the West Side Star Course. The other concerts are independent of the lecture course, and will be given Feb. 19, Union Park Congregational Church; Feb. 20, Michigan Avenue Baptist Church; and Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 19, a grand matinee in the Union Park Congregational Church. The programme of the first two concerts, for which tickets are now for sale, will be given to-morrow. The tickets for the additional concerts will be for sale next Wednesday, at the usual Star depots.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Another remarkably fine performance was given last night at the Academy of Music, to a fair audience, when, according to the merit of the entertainment, every seat should have been filled. But, as Miss Le Clercq's appearances are peculiarly calculated to call out the attendance of the *elite* among theatre-goers, an unusually strong attraction elsewhere must be taken in explanation. Good, better, best, is the rule of progression which has marked the week in Miss Le Clercq's round of characters. Her *Rosalind* is the best of all so far, which is high praise indeed, remembering her *Peg Woffington*. The charming heroine in "As You Like It" has never found so fitting a representative here, and surely the play has seldom been more effectively cast, here or elsewhere, with Mr. Mordaunt as *Jacques*, Mr. Herne as *Oliver*, Mr. Webster as *Orlando*, Mr. Johnson as *Touchstone*, Mr. Dean as *Adam*, Miss Fletcher as *Celia*, Mrs. Carhart as *Audrey*, and Miss Wilson as *Phebe*. More extended mention is deferred until to-morrow. This afternoon Miss LeClerc appears for the last time as *Peg Woffington*, and as *Rosalind* this evening, when the performance is to be honored with the presence of Mme. Lucca and Clara Louise Kellogg.

SEWING MACHINES.

The Six Leading Manufacturers Form a Pool to Obtain an Extension of Their Patents—A Question for Senators Carpenter and Conkling.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—There is agitation in sewing machine circles, in consequence of the combination which is said to have been formed to control the entire business. A reporter had an interview with Lucius Lyon, of the Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company, to the following effect:

Reporter—Are these stories founded upon fact about the combination of a "Ring" to monopolize the manufacture and sale of machines?

Finkle—Yes, sir. They are strictly true. The business is very large indeed, fully $30,000,000 a year, and this combination is endeavoring to secure the whole of it, and so keep up the present high price of machines. Mr. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail, already owned the two Howe interests, when in January he purchased $500,000 worth of stock in the Willcox & Gibbs Company, and on the 15th of that month elected himself President, thus controlling three Companies. United with him are the Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Companies. These six compose the "Ring," and are making every effort to insure success.

Reporter—By what means?

Finkle—The usual means—money. They boast of being able and willing to expend several millions in obtaining what they desire, that is the extension of what is called "The Wilson Feed Attachment," for which the patent ran out some little time ago. The question of its renewal comes up in Congress on Saturday, and the "Ring" are leaving no stone unturned to have it favorably acted upon. As I said, if it be extended, its operation will be to drive out of existence every company but those of the combination. They will not allow others to use the attachment under any circumstances, no matter what amount of royalty may be offered, wishing to monopolize the whole trade.

Reporter—You spoke of the use of money.

Finkle—Yes; Mr. Wood, of Winfield, L. I., who does a good deal of manufacturing for the Singer Company, told me the other day that, when recently in their office, he heard a discussion concerning the levying of an assessment of $70,000 upon each one of the six, making $420,000, with plenty more if it were needed. This money was to be given to a certain Mr. Warner, and by him handed to Matt Carpenter, Chairman of the Committee upon Patents, for its use. I believe that Mr. Roscoe Conkling is also interested in the matter.

Reporter—Should the extension be granted, what would be the result?

Finkle—To keep up high prices. Sewing machines can be manufactured just as good as any now in the market for $12 or $15. There is no reason in the world why they should be sold for $60, except to furnish inordinate profits. Some years ago the Committee on Patents, of which Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, was Chairman, reported an extension of the Bachelor patent, which was put in the omnibus bill and passed at midnight before any one knew of it. Opposing members were bought off, and even one man accepted money to retract his testimony, which might have injured its chances. That is the manner in which the "Ring" attempts to control the business. The present prices may not be of much importance to ladies, but they are most important to seamstresses and women trying to earn a living honestly. If we can succeed in our fight against the monopoly, in twelve months first-class machines will be selling for $12.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A boy named Walter Kersley, of No. 147 Main street, died very suddenly Thursday evening, and the Coroner has been summoned to hold an inquest on his remains.

George Wilson, recently detected in a house on Halsted street with a lot of burglars tools in his possession, was yesterday held in bail of $500 for burglary and $1,000 for vagrancy under the State law.

Justice Scully yesterday held a boy, named Jo Merrick, in bail of $300 to appear at the Criminal Court, for stealing newspapers from door-steps on the West Side. The Justice is determined to put a stop to newspaper stealing.

Mr. W. D. Clegg, of Troy, N. Y., was recently robbed in this city of a gold watch and chain. The jewelry was yesterday found in the possession of the notorious Jo Lee, who, with a man named McDonald, were locked up to await further developments.

The new church edifice erected by the Society of the First Congregational Church, at the corner of Indiana avenue and Twenty-first street, will be dedicated to divine worship to-morrow (Sunday) morning. The officers and trustees of this "mother of churches" desire to extend a cordial invitation to all now living in Chicago, or vicinity, who, in past years, have been connected with this communion, or with that of the late Calvary Church (now merged in the First), to meet with their former brethren, and make this occasion one of pleasant and joyful reunion.

Mrs. Mary Schultz, who resides at No. 492 State street, observed a man prowling about her premises last Thursday evening, and further observation disclosed the fact that he had collected together a large amount of clothing and other property, and was making off with it. The lady, with unusual bravery, seized the rascal by the collar, and shouted loudly for help. A policeman speedily arrived, and the fellow was taken to the Armory, where he gave the name of Robert Wilson. Justice Banyon, yesterday morning, sentenced him to a term at the Bridewell.

At an early hour yesterday morning, a young servant girl named Annie Smith died from poison administered by herself, at the residence of Mr. Joseph F. Sinclair, No. 734 Wabash avenue. She was 19 years of age, and very prepossessing in appearance, and had been in Mr. Sinclair's family for some time. For some days past she has exhibited symptoms of despondency, and was frequently observed crying. She took poison some time Thursday night, and every effort of the attending physician, Dr. Small, to revive her, was unavailing, and death ensued in about two hours after she had taken the deadly liquid. It is believed the girl was discontented with her position in life, although her place with Mr. Sinclair was very pleasant. Coroner Stevens held an inquest yesterday afternoon, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Suspicious Disappearance.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Feb. 7.—M. C. Edgar, a clerk in McKay's dry goods store in this place, went to Chicago last Monday and bought large bills of goods from Farwell & Co. and Hamlin & Hale, on account of McKay. Edgar ordered a portion to be shipped here, and the remainder, about $300 worth, took himself. He has not been heard of since. It is thought he is connected with a gang of thieves in this city. Chicago detectives are after him.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The books of the Syndicate were closed to-day, both here and in Europe, for city subscriptions, but all orders from the country will be received to-morrow morning, according to the European custom. The call by the Secretary of the Treasury for $100,000,000 of 5-20s of 1862 has been revoked, but will be reissued on the 1st of March. The call as issued was for $90,000,000 coupon and $10,000,000 registered bonds.

Money was active at 7 per cent to 1-32, with exceptions as high as 1-16, closing at 7 currency to 7 coin.

Sterling was dull at 109¼@109½.

Gold was active; advanced from 113⅞ to 114, but closed weaker at 113¾@113⅞. Loans at 2@7 per cent for carrying, and 1-32@1-16c flat for borrowing. Clearings, $43,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $176,000.

Governments were strong and higher.

State bonds quiet.

The stock market was very active and strong all day, especially Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, C., C. & I. C., and Hannibal & St. Joseph, with indications of great buoyancy in the immediate future. Pacific Mail rose from 75¼ to 76⅞; Lake Shore from 95⅞ to 96⅜; C., C. & I. C. from 41¼ to 43⅜, and, it is said, will go to 60 within the present month, and Hannibal & St. Joseph rose from 50⅞ to 52⅜. Erie was somewhat irregular and lower, falling from 67⅛ to 66⅜, but closed strong on a rumor of an early dividend of 3½ on the preferred and 1⅜ per cent on the common stock. New York Central fell ⅜, Ohio & Mississippi ⅜, while Union Pacific, Hartford & Erie, and most of the other shares made a fractional decline. Rock Island and Western Union was quite steady, and Atlantic and Pacific higher, and Consolidated Coal rose 2 per cent. The whole market closed strong.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	118⅛	Coupons, '67	116⅞
5-20s of '62	114⅝	Coupons, '68	116⅛
Coupons, '64	114⅜	10-40s	113⅞
Coupons, '65	115⅞	Currency 6s	113⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	114⅜	New 5s	113⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	40
Tennessees, old	81½	North Carolinas, old	30
Tennessees, new	81	North Carolinas, new	17
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	100	St. Paul pfd	75¾
W. U. Tel.	91⅛	Wabash	73¼
Quicksilver	44⅛	Wabash pfd	84
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	93
Wells Fargo	84½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	69¾	Terre Haute, pfd	40
United States Ex.	77⅞	Chicago & Alton	115⅛
Pacific Mail	76⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	118
New York Central	115⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	48⅞
Erie	66⅜	C., C. & C.	93⅛
Erie pfd	79⅞	C., B. & Q.	119⅞
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	95
Harlem pfd	125	Indiana Central	42⅝
Michigan Central	109⅞	Illinois Central	120
Pittsburgh	90⅞	Union Pacific stocks	35⅝
Northwestern	83	Union Pacific bonds	88⅛
Northwestern pfd	92⅛	Central Pacific	103⅛
Rock Island	113⅝	Del. Lack. & Western	102⅛
N. J. Central	115⅞	B. H. & Erie	9
St. Paul	54		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—11 a. m.—Flour, 29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 2d@12s 4d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 2d@12s 4d; club, 12s 8d@13s 3d. Corn, 27s 9d. Pork, 61s 6d. Lard, 38s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—1 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and lower. Wheat—winter, 12s 2d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d. Receipts, 3 days, 16,000 qrs.; 6,305 American.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 7.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Rentes, 55f 50c. The specie in the Bank of France decreased during the week 250,000 francs.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Consols for money, 92⅛; account, 92⅛; 5-20s of '65, 92⅜; 5-20s of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 91⅝; new 5s, 90⅝; Erie, 53.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 7.—Cotton dull; middling upland, 9⅝@10d; Orleans, 10⅛@10¼d. Sales 8,000 bales; American, 5,000; for speculation and export 1,000. Sales for the week, 63,000; export, 6,000; speculation, 3,000. Stock, 446,000; American, 110,000; receipts, 40,000; American, 14,000; actual export, 4,000; stock afloat, 373,000; American, 296,000.

Breadstuffs dull; California white wheat average quality, 12s 2d@12s 3d; club do, 12s 8d@13s 3d; red spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; red winter, 12s 2d@12s 3d. Corn, 27s 6d@27s 9d. Flour, 29s 6d.

Lard, 37s 9d. Cheese, 70s; Cumberland middles, 34s 6d.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 16,000 quarters, of which 13,000 quarters were American; receipts of corn for the same time, 24,000 quarters, of which 5,000 quarters were American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 7.—BEEVES—The market opened dull, with a downward tendency. Prices have declined from ¼ to ½c per lb, and the quality is very poor, not a prime head being seen in market. The demand has been confined to the local trade, and a few purchases by Rhode Island and Connecticut dealers. The absence of New York buyers had a very depressing effect on the market, and, unless some good cattle arrive to-morrow, this will be a disastrous week for the holders, as buyers will not purchase the poor stock offered. No sales are reported.

MILCH COWS—The demand has been very limited, and the supply scanty. Local dealers took most of the offerings at last week's rates.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The supply has been more than sufficient to meet the demand, and the market is overstocked. Prices declined ½c per lb; but only a few purchases have been made, the trade being confined to Eastern dealers. The market closed dull. Prices rule as follows: Fine wool sheep, 5@7c per lb; coarse wool do, 6@7¼c; and lambs, 7@8c per lb.

HOGS—No sales reported. Market very dull.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—BEEVES—900, making, 8,300 for the week, against 8,200 the previous week; stock poor, and very little trade at still lower rates. Sales, 7 cars Texans, 1,260, at 8½@9c; 9 cars, 1,020, at 9c; lot 6 cwt Missouri, 10c, 56 lbs per cwt; 3 cars, 1,250 lb Michigan, 10½c; 4 cars Illinois, 1,000 lbs gross, 10@11c; 6 cars Kentucky, 6½ cwt, 10½@12½c. Large quantities of Chicago dressed beef selling low.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,000, making 23,300 thus far this week, against 23,600 to the same date last week. Scarcely any trade; lots of thin mutton offering at 3@4c. Live sheep sold: 1 car 80-lb Illinois at 5c; 3 cars 88-lb at 6c; 1 car 94-lb Ohio at 7c. The pens full of unsold sheep.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 39 cars, making 30,100 to date this week, against 32,500 the same time last week. There were 10,500 Western dressed for the week, with very heavy arrivals of cut meats. Market weak, and generally ½c lower, or 5⅞@6⅛c for city dressed, and 5½@6c for Western.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 7.—CATTLE—To-day, 1,683, making the total for the week thus far 9,724. Market dull, with a large supply in the yards. Not sufficient sales to make quotable prices. Sales—509 Illinois steers, av 1,128 to 1,445 lbs, at $4.25@6.50; 37 Ohio steers, av 1,103 to 1,110 lbs, at $4.50@6.50; 33 Indiana steers, av 1,215 lbs, at $5.50; 38 Texas steers, av 1,224 lbs, at $4.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—To-day, 5,200, making the total for the week, 20,400, against 18,600 last week. Market closed heavy at ¼c off last week on all grades. The pens are full of stock, which will be held over. Canada sheep and lambs, $5.50@6.00; Western sheep, $5.00@6.50. Choice lots a shade higher. Sales—376 Michigan sheep, av 84 to 86 lbs, at $5.20; 200 Ohio sheep, av 86 lbs, at $4.75; 187 Canada sheep and lambs, av 112 to 115 lbs, at $5.87½@6.00.

HOGS—To-day, 6,300, making the total for the week 21,900, against 16,100 last week. Market at a dead lock; buyers still out, awaiting a decline. Prices nominal at $4.75@4.90.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The improvement in trade which set in a few days ago continues, and a fairly active business was transacted to-day by both agents and jobbers. A number of buyers from different sections of the country are now operating in this market. Cotton goods rule active at firm prices, and brown and bleached sheetings and denims are scarce in first hands. Some makes of brown sheetings are sold ahead up to March. Amoskeag Z bleached shirtings are held up to 11½c. Prints and ginghams were quite active. Woollens remain quiet except for fine qualities of cassimeres and suitings. Foreign goods are quiet generally, but wool suitings are in better inquiry.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7.—PETROLEUM—Crude firmer and advanced; $2.20@2.22½ per bbl at Parker's Landing, equal to 6½@6⅝c per gallon. Choice refined, little doing, and nominally unchanged.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Dull; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.15@7.10; common to good extra, $7.25@7.75; good to choice, $7.80@8.50; white wheat extra, $8.50@10.40; extra Ohio, $7.35@10.50; St. Louis, $8.00@13.50. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull; small sales; receipts, 9,000 bu; white Western, $2.25; red, $2.00; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.70@1.72; No. 2 Chicago, $1.64@1.66½. Rye and barley unchanged. Malt quiet and steady; State, $1.00. Corn dull and heavy; receipts, 15,000 bu; new mixed Western, 65½c66c; old afloat, 66c; do in store, 63½@64c; yellow Western, 66@66½c. Oats quiet; receipts, 11,000 bu; white Western, 54@57c; black, 52@53½c; new mixed Western, 53@54½c; old, 53½@54c.

EGGS—Dull.

HAY AND HOPS—Quiet and firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee unchanged. Sugar steady. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 8@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and higher; crude, 9c; refined, 20@20½c.

TURPENTINE—Active and stronger at 69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new, $14.37½; prime mess, $13.87½@14.00. Beef quiet; mess, $9.00@11.75; extra, $12.00@13.50. Beef hams steady at $30.00@33.00. Tierce beef nominal. Cut meats quiet; shoulders, 5c; short cut hams, 9½c. Middles dull; short clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard steady; Western steam, 8½c; kettle, 8⅝c.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@20c.

CHEESE—Steady at 13½@16½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet at $8.00@8.35. Wheat dull; No. 2 red winter, $1.72@1.73. Corn quiet at 30@39c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—90@92c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; buyers generally asking concessions, but holders are firm. Pork nominally $12.75. Lard quiet; steam, 7⅛@7½c; kettle, 7¾c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6⅛c; clear, 6⅜c, all fully cured. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 7½c, with ⅛c less freely bid, and sales of clear rib at $7.31¼. Green hams—Sales, 9½@9¾c for 15-lb average shoulders; 16-lb average, 4½c.

HOGS—Steady and unchanged. Receipts, 2,225.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Feb. 7.—Wheat scarce. Corn steady at 60c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—GRAIN—Flour and wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 41@41½c. Oats quiet at 36½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $5.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.31; No. 2, $1.23¾. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 27c. Corn steady and firm; No. 2, 37c. Rye steady; No. 1, 60c. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2, 72c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 28,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 1,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour scarce and firm; extra, $7.50; treble, $8.25@8.38; family, $9.50@11.25. Corn declined to 70c. Oats quiet at 55c. Bran quiet at $1.40.

HAY—Scarce at $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Dry salted meats at 5⅛c, 8⅛c, 8⅜c. Pork quiet; old, $14.00; new, $15.00. Bacon—Shoulders scarce at 7c; sides dull at 9@9½c; hams dull and lower at 14@14½c. Lard firm; tierce, 8@8½c; keg, 9½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar scarce and active; inferior, 5@7c; common, 7¼@7½c; fair to fully fair, 8@9c; prime, 9¼@9½c. Molasses—Cistern bottoms, 58c; fair, 60c; prime to choice, 68@72c.

WHISKEY—Higher; Louisiana, 93c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.84; amber Michigan, $1.74½; No. 2 red, $1.72; No. 3, $1.62. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed, 38½c; low mixed, 38c; white, 39½c. Oats—No. 1, 36c; No. 2, 34½c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.05@5.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and inactive. Corn steady; sales, low mixed, 43c; high mixed held 48c. Oats firm; No. 1, 39c.

REFINED PETROLEUM—Dull and lower; standard white car lots, 17c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 7.—Flour steady. Wheat steady. Sales of 2,200 bu No. 2 Milwaukee club at $1.58. Corn steady; sales of 6 cars Western at 52c on track; 5 cars No. 2 at 53c in elevator. Rest unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; Western amber, $2.10@2.25. Corn dull and nominal. Oats firm; Western mixed, 44@47c. Rye quiet; 90@98c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady at 93c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Shipping facilities are very much restricted, and business is quiet generally.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 3 red fall freely offered at $1.88, and No. 2 do at $2.00, without buyers. Corn dull and a shade lower; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c on east track; 33c in elevator. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 27½@28c on track. Barley quiet. Rye dull; prime, 75c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominal at $13.00. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats dull; shoulders and clear rib, up country, 20 days in salt, sold at 3⅞@6c. Lard quiet and nominal.

HOGS—Unchanged at $3.90@4.40; receipts, 2,695.

CATTLE—Steady and unchanged.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 7.—COTTON—Firm; good ordinary, 17½c; low middling, 19c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour market bare. Corn meal dull and drooping at $3.15. Corn, 63c. Oats dull and drooping at 50@51c.

HAY—Nominally at $30.00@35.00.

BRAN—Lower at $21.50.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats in fair demand but lower; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅛c; sides, 7@7⅛c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 7.—TOBACCO—Active and firm for all grades; sales, 310 hhds.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet for round lots. Mess pork, $13.00. Bacon—Shoulders, 5⅛c; clear rib, 7⅛c; clear, 8c. Plain hams, 12@12½c; sugar-cured, 12@12½c, all packed. Bulk meats unchanged.

WHISKEY—In good demand and firm at 89@90c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What Did It?—Is no longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did perform such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. Is a substitute for castor oil.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup.

SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS. These are the only medicines that will cure Pulmonary Consumption. Dr. Schenck has been in constant practice over thirty years, continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His Mandrake Pills cleanse the liver and stomach; his Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and aids digestion; his Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. Prepared and for sale by J. H. SCHENCK & SON, N. E. corner Sixth and Arch-sts., Philadelphia, and by druggists and dealers generally.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Shortest Line to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS!!

Freight for all points in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, reached by this Company's lines and connections, should be delivered at its new and commodious depot on Union-st., between Wayman and Carroll-sts. (West Side).

O. E. BRITT, General Freight Agent.
THOS. C. HATCH, Local Freight Agent.

FINANCIAL.

B. F. Allen,
Wm. A. Stephens,
H. Blennerhassett,

Allen, Stephens & Co.

WILL DO **ANY** Business that Bankers do on terms that *safe* Bankers do it

25 Pine Street, New York.

(Do no Stock Business)

Domestic Bankers.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between G. Levant Huyck and Martin E. Huyck, under the firm name of Huyck Bros., druggists, doing business at 722 West Lake-st., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.

G. LEVANT HUYCK.
MARTIN E. HUYCK.

The business will be continued by Martin E. Huyck, who is to settle and pay all the liabilities, and collect and receive all the assets of the late firm of Huyck Bros.

MARTIN E. HUYCK.

The undersigned will open in a few days, at 98 East Madison-st., a very select stock of gentlemen's furnishing and tailoring goods, where I will be happy to serve my friends, and also respectfully solicit the patronage of the public generally.

G. LEVANT HUYCK.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1873.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Swett & Harvey, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by Wm. O. Swett, who is hereby authorized to collect all claims to, and pay the indebtedness of, the late firm.

WM. O. SWETT.
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1873. SQUIRE T. HARVEY.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of Lacey & Fay is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

G. S. LACEY.
WM. M. FAY.

The same business will be continued by G. S. LACEY & CO.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

GAGE BROS. & CO.,
WM. P. MALLORY.

The undersigned will continue the business under firm name of Gage, Mallory & Co.

A. S. GAGE,
WM. P. MALLORY.

SAVINGS BANK.

S. W. RAWSON, Pres. E. F. PULSIFER, V. Pres
W. B. HOSWELL, Cashier.

THE UNION TRUST CO.

Savings Bank

125 South Clark-st., N. E. cor. Madison, Chicago, Ill.

Incorporated Jan. 5, 1857.

Capital, $125,000; Surplus, $32,000; Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Office Hours—From 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., and Monday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, will be paid on all deposits of one dollar or more, for each full calendar month.

No notice required for drawing money.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A few copies of The Daily Tribune of Jan. 16, 1872, for which a liberal price will be paid at Counting Room of this office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE STEAMER ARAXES,

As she now lies in Buffalo Harbor. For terms apply to or address W. BULLARD, General Manager, 5 Ohio-st., Buffalo.

FOR SALE.

In consequence of my wife's poor health, I offer for sale the house and furniture, No. 328 Michigan-av., near Twenty-first-st. One-third cash, balance two, three, and four years, at 8 per cent.

C. S. HUTCHINS, 35 South Water-st., Or FRED. L. FAKE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 88 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Scandinavian National Bank of Chicago, Ill., that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to Joel D. Harvey, Receiver, at the office of said Bank, at Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Comptroller of the Currency.

CLEARING-OUT SALE.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

(Successors to Ross & Gossage).

Preparatory to the reoccupation (on completion in April) of our former well-known premises on STATE-ST., we will commence on Monday next, Feb. 10,

"A Special Sale"

Of the stock at our present stores, numbers

235 AND 237 WEST MADISON-ST.,

At such prices as will secure a rapid reduction of the goods on hand, prior to removal.

Our goods are well known to be of superior excellence and of choice selection.

We shall open in April on State-st. with largely increased and improved premises, and with a stock unexcelled in style and quality in this section.

CHAS. GOSSAGE & CO.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

Official Drawing, January 24, 1873.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
33	$300	6787	$300	13294	$300	18295	$300	21754	$300
93	300	6807	300	13240	300	18329	300	24782	300
107	300	6814	300	13284	300	18409	300	24837	300
160	500	6827	300	13444	300	18466	300	24874	500
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2527	300	8806	300	14521	300	20685	300	[illegible]	300
2544	300	9008	300	14583	300	20832	300	[illegible]	300
2594	300	9035	300	14560	300	20870	300	[illegible]	300
2624	300	9169	500	14574	300	20877	500	26941	300
2646	300	9194	300	14659	300	20890	300	27019	300
2674	300	9202	300	14690	300	20918	300	27079	300
2728	500	9203	300	14694	300	20922	500	27084	300
2891	300	9228	300	14696	300	20939	300	27098	500
2936	300	9238	300	14748	300	20957	300	27105	300
2956	300	9254	300	14764	300	20989	500	27108	500
2980	500	9270	300	14786	300	20996	300	27139	300
3155	300	9276	500	14828	300	21034	300	27142	300
3090	300	9359	300	14837	300	21058	300	27171	300
3157	300	9430	1000	14899	500	21105	300	27196	300
3219	500	9439	300	14936	300	21121	300	27226	500
3253	300	9463	300	14960	300	21376	500	27280	500
3268	300	9509	300	14961	300	21608	500	27357	300
3304	300	9542	300	14986	300	21674	500	27367	500
3326	300	9612	300	15024	300	21734	300	27372	500
3465	300	9617	300	15067	300	21738	300	27432	300
3658	300	9631	300	15161	300	21880	300	27465	300
3712	500	9650	300	15165	500	22007	300	27489	300
3791	300	9675	300	15198	300	22097	500	27533	300
3786	100000	9856	300	15282	300	22107	300	27558	300
3816	300	10004	300	15299	300	22208	300	27560	300
3827	300	10016	300	15301	300	22218	300	27639	300
3858	300	10075	300	15481	300	22313	500	27673	300
3935	300	10154	300	15492	300	22445	300	27675	300
3944	300	10165	300	15497	1000	22478	300	27677	500
3951	300	10178	300	15502	500	22523	500	27678	300
3970	300	10184	300	15540	300	22618	300	27684	300
4017	300	10196	300	15549	300	22718	300	27699	300
4036	300	10210	300	15573	300	22740	300	27762	300
4072	300	10263	300	15680	300	22763	300	27827	300
4076	300	10272	300	15713	300	22766	300	27815	300
4202	300	10277	300	15763	300	22820	300	27867	300
4203	300	10300	300	15917	1000	22945	300	27872	300
4237	300	10325	500	15976	300	22985	300	27888	300
4458	300	10327	300	15996	300	23001	300	27973	300
4544	300	10475	300	16089	300	23101	300	27978	300
4548	300	10455	300	16085	300	23164	300	27979	300
4560	300	10459	300	16085	300	23180	300	28017	300
4564	300	10498	300	16090	300	23190	300	28097	300
4625	300	10501	500	16111	300	23208	300	28199	300
4655	300	10615	300	16117	300	23287	300	28212	300
4700	300	10638	300	16148	300	23315	300	28255	300
4713	300	10645	300	16178	500	23336	300	28263	300
4737	300	10650	300	16184	300	23462	300	28270	300
4747	300	10759	300	16211	300	23464	300	28296	300
4782	300	10772	300	16319	300	23496	300	28334	300
4806	500	10782	300	16380	300	23597	300	28461	300
4818	300	10822	500	16383	300	23629	300	28570	300
4972	300	10839	300	16390	300	23698	300	28627	300
5025	300	10865	500	16407	300	23702	300	28659	500
5101	300	10870	500	16480	300	23773	300	28729	300
5111	300	10945	300	16522	500	23780	300	28816	300
5175	300	10952	300	16552	300	23784	300	28829	300
5200	300	10974	300	16583	300	23821	300	28833	500
5210	300	10991	1000	16647	300	23826	300	28865	300
5228	500	11002	300	16659	300	23835	300	28953	300
5230	300	11036	50000	16661	300	23855	300	28957	300
5327	300	11113	300	16901	300	23862	500	28982	300
5379	300	11116	300	16914	300	23885	300	29100	300
5412	300	11127	300	16915	500	23957	300	29113	300
5416	300	11152	300	16942	300	23967	300	29126	500
5465	500	11170	300	16998	300	23970	300	29178	500
5548	300	11202	300	17028	300	24001	500	29248	300
5684	300	11312	1000	17074	300	24006	300	29256	300
5708	300	11332	500	17096	500	24051	300	29306	300
5746	300	11335	300	17125	300	24055	300	29398	300
5785	300	11420	300	17139	300	24079	300	29418	300
5813	300	11428	300	17275	300	24080	300	29452	300
5831	500	11524	300	17420	300	24117	300	29538	300
5844	300	11542	300	17495	300	24121	500	29544	300
5921	300	11563	300	17563	300	24173	300	29573	5000
6085	300	11613	300	17595	300	24185	300	29595	300
6163	300	11725	300	17613	300	24242	300	29606	300
6170	300	11762	300	17628	300	24296	300	29608	300
6189	500	11962	300	17723	300	24297	300	29696	300
6238	300	11967	300	17750	300	24324	300	29729	300
6280	300	12002	300	17798	300	24338	300	29737	300
6284	300	12036	300	17861	300	24394	5000	29754	300
6299	500	12077	300	17969	300	24524	300	29764	300
6321	300	12153	300	18099	500	24540	300	29823	300
6400	300	12155	300	18111	25000	24548	300	29849	300
6414	300	12189	1000	18113	300	24600	300	29859	300
6432	300	12160	300	18150	500	24643	300	29878	300
6443	500	12165	300	18176	300	24644	300	29902	300
6549	300	12199	300	18215	300	24656	300	29917	300
6621	300	12118	300	18228	300	24714	500	29936	300
6652	300	12224	300	18262	300	24737	500	29980	300
6876	300	12233	300						

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

$100,000.		$50,000.		$25,000.		$10,000.		$5,000.	
3791	$500	11031	$300	18112	$300	[illegible]	[illegible]	29572	$100
3792	500	11032	300	18113	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
3793	500	11033	300	18114	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
3794	500	11034	300	18115	300	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100
3795	500	11035	300	18116	300	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3797	500	11037	300	18117	300	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3798	500	11038	300	18118	300	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3799	500	11039	300	18119	300	[illegible]	[illegible]		
3800	500	11040	300	18120	300	[illegible]	[illegible]		

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st., New York.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

OMAHA LOTTERY!

TO ERECT THE

NEBRASKA STATE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

To be Drawn in Public, March 31, 1873.

Tickets $1 Each or Six for $5.

Tickets sent by Express C. O. D., if desired.

1 Cash Prize ......$75,000 | 1 Cash Prize $25,000
1 Cash Prize ......15,000 | 1 Cash Prize 10,000
1 Cash Prize ......5,000 | 1 Cash Prize 4,000

For balance of Prizes send for Circular.

This Legal Enterprise is indorsed by His Excellency, Governor W. H. James, and the best business men of the State.

The limited number of Tickets on hand will be furnished those who apply first.

AGENTS WANTED. For full particulars address J. M. PATTEE, Manager, Omaha, Neb.

BILLIARDS.

A MATCH GAME OF BILLIARDS

Will be played between Al. Miller and Ben. Ross, Monday evening, Feb. 10, for $50 a side, 800 points up, at JACK WHITE'S BILLIARD HALL, No. 362 Clark-st., corner of Harrison, under the Adams House.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The local money market remains in very much the same condition as for the past three or four days. The demand from nearly all departments of trade for bank accommodation is still largely in excess of the supply of loanable funds. The demand from all parts of the grain-producing regions for currency is still large—so large that, considering the amount that has been sent out during the last three weeks, it is the subject of much remark, as indicating activity in the movement of all kinds of grain. Whether it will come into this city or not for the present is another question, but everything indicates that it is coming in freely to the secondary cities of the interior; and, as the banks in those places are asking considerable accommodation from their correspondents here, the effect to absorb bank capital in the holding of grain is much the same as if it came in here at once.

In the open market the supply of money seems to be improving a little, though lenders show an indisposition to take business paper even at 1½ per cent per month, and show a preference for loans on collaterals at 10 to 12 per cent per annum.

Exchange is still depressed, but it is more owing to the demand for currency than to any excessive supply of exchange. Sales were made between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

CHANGE OF BANK OFFICERS.

Mr. M. D. Buchanan, who has been well known to the commercial public for many years as the Cashier of the Commercial National Bank of this city, has resigned that position to accept that of Vice President of the Manufacturer's National Bank, where he takes an important interest in the stock and an active part in the management of the business. Mr. Buchanan is well known as a careful and conservative banker, and will, without doubt, aid largely in establishing a sound business character for any bank with which he is connected. At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial National, Feb. 7, Mr. George L. Otis, for a number of years the efficient Assistant Cashier of the Commercial, was elected Cashier of the bank in place of Mr. Buchanan, and is entitled to the position in virtue of his thorough acquaintance with the bank's business and established policy. The Directors of the Commercial, through their Committee appointed for the purpose, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That in accepting the resignation of M. D. Buchanan, Esq., of the Cashiership of this bank, the Directors desire to express their regret in losing the services of one who has contributed so much to the success of this institution, and we hope that the exercise of the same ability and integrity which has marked his official connection with this bank may secure for him throughout his future business career the fullest measure of success. We desire that with our best wishes he may carry with him pleasing recollections of our long association.

(Signed) P. R. WESTFALL, HENRY W. KING, H. L. CULVER, } Committee.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF THE MARKETS.

The plan of relieving the money market by the use of Government funds at the option of the chief financial officer of the Government, like nearly all other bad things, is contagious. Mr. Boutwell's assumption of authority to issue more greenbacks when in his judgment it seemed best, has set the example for Sir Francis Hincks, the Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, who, in view of the prevailing stringency in the money market, has invited tenders from banks for the purchase of London exchange, the proceeds to remain on deposit at 5 per cent. interest. Tenders for a very large amount have been received, and sales to the amount of over $800,000 have been made. The lowest tender accepted was at the rate of 9¾ per cent. premium. Nobody questions that the effect of Mr. Boutwell's unauthorized issue of greenbacks had a temporary good effect, as the giving of arsenic, or prussic acid, or other poisons, may at times have a good effect on a sick man when the dose and the time are governed by the judgment of a skilful physician, but the mistake of these finance ministers is in the presumption that they have any right to be doctoring the money markets at all. The fact that Governments should have any "reserve fund" on hand at all, shows that there has been excessive and unnecessary taxation. Government Treasuries must, of course, hold funds that are soon to be used in the payment of current expenses, and to meet maturing liabilities. Other than this, Government officials have no business with the people's money, except in time of war for a "military chest" to carry on the war, which is only another form of current expense. Once recognize the principle that it is the province of Government to regulate the money market, and the argument in its behalf holds equally good for the regulation of the price of provisions and house rent, and for the purchase of a stock of coal when prices are low, so that the supply may be used to crush the speculators in that article in times of scarcity. In short, this is the protective principle, which has governed France for three hundred years, and has culminated from time to time in the extremes of military despotism on the one hand and Communism on the other.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* denies that the abolition of the franking privilege of Congressmen takes away the free exchange of newspapers and magazines, and quotes the new act and also another one which was a separate and distinct authority for the exchange of publications. The following is the new act:

Be it enacted, &c., That the franking privilege be, and the same is hereby, abolished, from and after the 1st of July, A. D. 1873, and that thenceforth all official correspondence of whatever nature, and other mailable matter, sent from or addressed to any officer of the Government or person now authorized to frank such matter shall be charged with the same rates of postage as may be lawfully imposed upon like matter sent by or addressed to other persons.

This does not repeal the act of last session, which provides that the following mail matter shall go free in the mails:

Newspapers, periodicals, and magazines reciprocally interchanged between publishers, and not exceeding sixteen ounces in weight; to be confined to a single copy of each publication.

Weekly newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber within the county where the same is printed and published; but carriers shall not be required to distribute such papers unless postage is paid upon them at the usual rates.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
5-20s of '62	113⅜	114
5-20s of '64	113⅜	114
5-20s of '65	115	115¼
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	113⅜	114
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116⅜
10-40s	114¼	114¾
U. S. 5s (new issue), ex. int.	113⅛	113½
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s	....	100 & int.
Chicago City 7s	....	99½ & int.
Cook County 7s	....	99½ & int.
Illinois, County and Township 10s	....	95@97½
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	....	109¼-110¼
Gold Exchange	....	113⅛
Gold and Gold Coupons	113	113½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Feb. 7:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 8, in Springer's Lot 9, in Block 28, Sec 20, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $700.

Lot 42, in Wilcox's Lots 5 and 6, of Block 8, Rockwell's Addition, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,000.

Arnold st, s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $1,400.

Lot 4, in Rehm's Lot 5, in Block 14, of s w ¼ Sec 3, 39, 14, dated Jan. 27; consideration, $4,000.

Brown st, between Taylor and Twelfth sts, w f, 33x100 ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $3,300.

Alexander st, between Ruddan st and Wentworth av, s f, 50 ft to alley, dated Dec. 16, 1872, consideration, $5,000.

Bunker st, w of and near Desplaines st, s f, Lot 13, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 21, in Fisk & Young's Subdivision in s e ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $600.

Lot 19, in Block 3, of D. S. Lee's Addition, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $850.

Clayton st, 200 ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 25x126¼ ft, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $760.

Lot 24, in s ½ of Block 44, Sec. 13, 39, 14, dated Feb. 5; consideration, $800.

Vincennes av, between Prospect place and Thirty-fifth st, w f, 25x105 ft, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,500.

Thirty-first st, s w corner of Kedzie av, 40 acres, dated Jan. 15; consideration, $120,000. Elijah B. Sherman to Lorenzo R. Smith.

West Monroe st, between Wood and Paulina sts, n f, lot 6, dated Oct. 1, 1872; consideration, $3,375.

Milwaukee av, s e corner of Division st, lot 25, dated Feb. 24, 1872; consideration, $6,000.

Bremer st, s of Oak st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 7; consideration, $1,800.

Blue Island av, n of and near Evans st, s e f, Lot 23, dated Jan. 22; consideration, $2,500.

Hamilton st, between Adams and Jackson sts, w f, Lot 37, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $1,500.

West Twenty-first st, s e cor of Western av, 5 acres, dated Dec. 19, 1872; consideration, $25,000. John W. Gosling, of Cincinnati, to F. A. Koenig et al.

Walnut st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 24 ft to alley, dated Oct. 31, 1872; consideration, $12,000.

Wabash av, s of and near Twenty-fifth st, w f, Lot 5, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $12,500.

Lot 4, adjoining the above, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $12,500.

West Polk st, 119 ft e of Campbell av, s f, 25x124½ ft, dated Feb. 6; consideration, $1,100.

Blue Island av, 149 2-10 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 24x131 ft to Twenty-second st, dated Feb 4; consideration, $3,200.

Lot 39, in Block 11, Elston's Addition, dated Dec. 11, 1872; consideration, $2,500.

Hamlin av, n w corner of West Indiana st, Block 9, dated Sept. 28, 1872; consideration, $12,300.

Ogden av, between Taylor and Polk sts, n w f, Lots 33 and 34, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $2,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ⅓ of Lot 9, in Block 1, of Saltonstall and Russell's n ½ n e ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 8, 38, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $7,500.

Lots 20, 21, 28, and 29, in Cornell's Block 67, in Hyde Park; dated Jan. 2; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 23 and 24, in Block 1, of e ½, s w ¼ of w ½ Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $1,000.

West ½ of n w ¼ of Sec 5' 38, 13, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $48,000.

Lot 2, in Block 1, in Oney White's Subdivision, n e ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 18; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 11, in Block 1, of John Tears' Subdivision in s w ¼, Sec 17, 38, 14, dated July 1, 1872; consideration, $325.

Lots 4 and 5, in Block 4, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 20, 1872; consideration, $900.

Lot 23, in Hale's Lots 1 to 3, of Johnston's s ½ s e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated Feb. 4; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 54, in Block 3, of Prout & Colman's Subdivision in s e ¼ of Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 21, in Block 2, of Pick's Lots 6 to 10, in Turner's s e ¼ of Sec 9, 38, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $350.

Lot 13, in same, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $350.

Lot 46, in Block 12, of Adam Smith's Subdivision, in s w ¼ of Sec 36, 39, 13, dated Sept. 14, 1872; consideration, $300.

East 25 ft of Lot 6, in Block 3, in Assessor's Lots, 17 to 21, Sec 16, 38, 14, dated Aug. 30, 1872; consideration, $506.

West Tyler st, between Kedzie and Spaulding avs, n f, 50x124 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $1,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	RECEIPTS. 1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	SHIPMENTS. 1872.
Flour, brls	6,307	2,800	5,783	2,117
Wheat, bu	42,260	3,420	14,562	2,827
Corn, bu	67,815	78,865	4,005	13,726
Oats, bu	32,660	19,730	8,494	3,856
Rye, bu	2,048	3,257	735	....
Barley, bu	14,720	6,190	6,993	4,194
Grass Seed, lbs	193,552	160,591	101,638	84,096
Flax Seed, lbs	....	....	....	....
Broom Corn, lbs	43,390	....	8,815	13,120
Cured Meats, lbs	131,140	261,000	1838,943	1863,142
Beef, brls	....	135	265	48
Pork, brls	....	1,032	880	231
Lard, lbs	63,790	32,690	387,435	475,943
Tallow, lbs	33,300	268,940	18,930	10,300
Butter, lbs	55,860	31,035	34,980	24,270
Dressed Hogs, No	5,722	3,979	5,201	2,784
Live Hogs, No	19,075	15,056	7,227	1,785
Cattle, No	1,630	3,467	1,009	1,057
Sheep, No	1,304	4,961	344	680
Hides, lbs	152,376	129,352	184,100	102,791
Highwines, brls	443	151	630	556
Wool, lbs	61,424	1,660	180,230	24,432
Potatoes, bu	....	1,746	....	....
Lumber, m ft	598	500	418	354
Shingles, m	160	70	107	880
Lath, m	....	175	50	....
Salt, brls	75	140	758	1,412

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 9,932 bu wheat; 1,959 bu corn; 746 bu oats; 1,415 bu rye; 1,260 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 110 cars wheat; 161 cars corn; 13 cars oats; 6½ cars rye; 25½ cars barley. Total, 316 cars, or 122,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were stronger to-day, all round, except wheat, which was the reverse. There was a fair demand for most descriptions of produce, and less desire to sell than for a few days past; hence the improved feeling did not result in much more activity. The continued fine weather was not accompanied by any remarkable increase in receipts.

There is still nothing doing in lake freights. The vessel men are holding off, seeing that the freight capacity in port is much less than at this time last year, while the pressure for carrying room bids fair to be greater than ever. It is estimated that the number of vessels building this winter at lake ports is about fifty more than the losses of last year, which is not an astounding increase, by any means. But even these will not be available on the opening of navigation, and the vessel agents think, therefore, that they can start out with high prices. Hence they are not anxious to trade now. But it is probable that something will be done ere long, at least from the Illinois Central Elevators, which are already so full that the proprietors are preparing to fill up the lower floors. Other warehouses are not so much crowded, and the North and West Side houses will probably be able to take care of all the grain that will be sent to them before the opening of navigation.

In answer to a query, we state that the communication from an Ackley correspondent, published in these columns this morning, was printed for the sake of its statistics, which are valuable. The arguments based upon them may be sound, or otherwise. No one can deny that the difference between the price of spring and winter wheat is much greater now than the average in past years; but whether the mountain must go to Mahomet, or Mahomet to the mountain, or neither, is an open question. One thing is certain: the most liberal orders on our floor for the purchase of spring wheat, during the past month, have been received from residents of the winter-wheat raising sections of the United States.

The grocery trade continues to improve, and nearly all the staple article are firm. There was no change in prices, except an advance in cloves, now quotable firm at 30@35c. This was occasioned by an advance in New York. Dry goods continues to meet with a fair inquiry, and a firm tone pervades the market. Butter is in good demand among local dealers and shippers, and, owing to light offerings, all grades are firmly held at quotations. Cheese was in fair request, and firm. Choice factory grades are in light supply, and outside prices are readily obtained for such.

Bagging continues in demand and firm. Hay remains quiet. A good shipping demand exists, but the lack of freight room checks the movement. Coal was unchanged. There was an improved demand for paints and oils, and linseed is firmer; quotable at 92@97c. Turpentine is also a trifle stronger. The fish, hide, and leather markets are quite firm, but without quotable change. Lumber and building materials were in better demand. The inquiry for lumber is almost entirely local, very few orders being received from the interior. Brick are held firmly at $11.00 per m, and nearly all building materials are moving with more freedom. Metals and iron are without change. The market is quoted firm, and tin-plate is tending upward, owing to the recent advance in New York. Wool remains dull, and an easier feeling pervades the market. Hops were quiet and firm. Broom corn is doing rather better, the demand being confined chiefly to the better qualities, which are firm, being in moderate supply. Seeds were less active, and timothy and clover were hardly as firm, although sales were made at yesterday's prices. Millet and Hungarian remain firm. Poultry was in large supply, and dull; very choice stock was salable to shippers, but the general demand was comparatively light and prices were weak. Eggs continue scarce and firm. Potatoes and green fruits were in very fair local demand, and steady at previous prices. Cooperage was in moderate demand and unchanged.

Highwines were in fair demand, and steady at the quotation of the past three days. Sales were reported of 200 brls at 87½c per gallon.

Dressed hogs were in good demand; principally for heavy weights, which advanced 10c per 100 lbs, selling at $4.70@4.80, and closing at $4.75@4.80. Light weights were steady at $4.90@500, closing at $4.90@4.95. Sales were reported of 400 head at $4.90; 87 at $4.87; 60 at $4.82½; 280 at $4.80; 54 at $4.77½; 405 at $4.75; 41 at $4.70; 103 dividing on 300 lbs, at $4.70@5.00; 240 do at $4.77½@4.90; 847 do at $4.75@4.90; 191 do at $4.70@4.90. Total, 2,708 head.

Provisions were rather less active, at about the same prices as yesterday. Mess pork and lard were quoted strong at the opening, weakened slightly when it was found that there was no demand, and closed stronger when live hogs were reported to be higher at the Stock Yards. Meats were again in good demand on shipping account, and some descriptions were a shade firmer, though there was no general advance. Buyers are taking hold more freely now, that the transportation difficulty is in a fair way to be amended in their favor; but they say that the market is already up to their extreme limits, and they will be obliged to fall back if prices are changed in the interest of holders. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.05@12.10; do seller March, $12.30@12.35; do seller April, $12.60@12.65; do seller May, $12.80@12.85; prime mess, $11.00; extra prime, $9.50@9.75. Lard, cash, or seller February, $7.32½@7.35; do seller March, $7.50@7.55; do seller April, $7.70@7.75. Green hams at 8¼c for 15-lb averages, and 7¾c for 17-lb averages. Sweet pickled hams 1@1¼c above the price of green. Green shoulders, 3⅝c; do rough sides, 5⅝@5½c; do short ribs, 5⅝c; do short clear 6c; dry salted meats quotable at 4@4¼c for shoulders; 6@6¼c for short ribs, and 6⅜c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 4⅜c. English meats, 6⅛c for Cumberlands; 6⅛@6⅜c for short ribs or long clear; 6⅜@6⅝c for short clear; 9½@10c for long cut hams. Bacon is quoted at 5¼c for shoulders, 7½c for clear ribs, 7⅝c for short clear, all packed. Mess beef, $8.50@9.00, extra mess do, $9.50@10.00; beef hams, $27.00@29.00. City tallow, 7½@7¾c; grease quotable at 5¼@6¼c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller March, at $12.30; 500 brls do, seller April, at $12.60; 450 tcs lard at $7.35; 200 tcs No. 1 do at $7.20; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller March, at 4c; 150,000 lbs do on private terms; 100 bxs do at 4⅜c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 150,000 lbs do, and 150,000 lbs short clear, on private terms; 125 bxs Cumberlands (country) at 6c; 20,000 lbs green rough sides at 5⅝c; 20,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 8⅝c; 40,000 lbs do (17 lbs) at 7¾c; 80,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 7½c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (18 lbs) at 8¼c.

Flour was very quiet, but firm. New York was quoted inactive and lower; which caused most buyers to hold back, especially as wheat was lower here. But holders of flour were firm in their views, in the absence of anything like full stocks. The volumn of reported sales was the smallest of any known in any one day for some time past, and was chiefly of low grades. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 135 brls spring extras $5.60; 100 brls superfines at $4.50; 150 brls rye (Rock River) at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.75; 100 brls on private terms, 10 brls buckwheat at $8.75. Total 545 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $12.00 on track. The following were the closing quotations:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00	@10.50
Red winter extras	7.00	@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.25	@ 7.25
Low to medium	5.50	@ 6.00
Good to fancy Minnesota	7.00	@ 8.25
Spring superfines	3.50	@ 5.00
Rye flour	4.75	@ 4.90
Buckwheat flour	6.87½	@ 7.75
Bran	12.00	@ ....
Middlings	12.00	@16.00

Wheat was more active, but again easier, averaging 1@1¼c below the prices of yesterday, though there was not that difference between the closing prices of the two days. The market was early depressed by the report of a decline of 1@2d per 100 lbs in Liverpool, and further beared by a rather free calling of margins, which caused several to sell out rather than "put up." After these offerings had been disposed of the market became firmer, though New York was quoted weak; and a good demand was brought out by the decline, though that was principally from the local shorts, and on options for this month. The shipping demand was very light, though it would have been fair if cars could be procured to transport the property away from this city. The general tone of the market has been very bearish for a few days past, the principal reason therfor being the expectation of larger receipts, as it is thought that some of the roads will favor the transportation of wheat, as many country holders will prefer shipping it to shipping corn, on account of the wide difference in prices. Seller March opened at $1.24¼, declined to $1.23⅝, and was offered at that figure at one time, without a buyer, then advanced irregularly to $1.25, and declined to $1.24⅜ at the close. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.21⅜@1.22½, closing at $1.22½. Seller April sold at $1.26½@1.27½. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.27@1.28. No. 3 do was active, but lower, closing at $1.09. Rejected spring closed dull at 96½c. Cash sales were reported of 23,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.22½; 16,600 bu do at $1.22⅜; 63,400 bu do at $1.22¼; 20,000 bu do at $1.22⅛; 10,000 bu do at $1.22; 5,000 bu do at $1.21⅝; 9,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.09½; 4,000 bu do at $1.09¼; 1,600 bu do at $1.09; 1,600 bu rejected spring at 96⅝c; 400 bu do at 96½c. Total, 155,400 bu.

Corn was in good demand, though a shade less active than yesterday, and was quite firm, prices advancing about ¼c per bu on the near options, while options for general delivery were easier. The inquiry seemed to be chiefly from the short interest, who are buying because they see that receipts are not coming in so liberally as was expected, though they are still heavy enough for the money at the command of buyers. The shipments of corn continue to be very small, and probably will not amount to much before the opening of navigation, as the bulk of the winter orders from interior points at the East are sent beyond us. Seller March opened at 31⅜c, advanced to 31⅝c, and closed firm at 31½@31⅝c; seller the month, or cash No. 2, sold at 30⅜@30⅝c; seller April at 32@32¼c; seller May at 36@36¼c, and seller June at 37⅜@37½c, all closing with the outside asked. Cash sales were reported of 14,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅝c; 99,000 bu do at 30⅜c; 4,800 bu rejected at 27½c; 3,600 bu do at 27¾c; 1,600 bu ear at 35c delivered. Total, 123,000 bu.

Oats were in good demand and ¼c higher, the market recovering from the forced depression of yesterday, though New York was reported weak. The demand was chiefly for future delivery, and from the short interest; it was due to the fact of continued light receipts, which give a less volume in store than had been calculated on. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, sold at 26⅜@26½c; seller March at 27@27⅛c; seller April at 27⅝@27¾c; and seller May at 30⅜@30⅝c, all closing firm at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 2 at 26⅝c; 1,200 bu do at 26⅜c; 16,000 bu do at 26½c; 1,200 bu at 26⅜c; 3,000 bu rejected at 24c; 1,800 bu do at 23⅜c; 600 bu by sample at 30c. Total, 25,000 bu.

Rye was dull at the decline noted yesterday, the best bid for regular No. 2 being 65c. Cash sales were limited to 2,400 bu fresh receipts No. 2 at 65½c.

Barley was quiet but strong. The market opened very weak at 66c for No. 2, and sellers at 68c for seller March, but improved under a good demand and limited offerings, closing firm at 70c for cash or seller March, which was an advance of 2c from yesterday's closing quotations. No. 3 closed firm at 56c. Cash sales were reported of 5,200 bu No. 2 at 70c; 800 bu do at 69c; 400 bu do at 68c; 5,000 bu do at 67c; 800 bu do at 66c; 400 bu No. 3 at 56c; 3,200 bu do at 55c; 1,200 bu do at 54c; 1,200 bu do at 53c; 400 bu rejected at 50c; 2,000 bu do at 44c; 400 bu by sample at 85c; 800 bu do at 72c; 800 bu do at 71c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 23,000 bu.

BREADSTUFFS IN NEW YORK.

The *Daily Bulletin* has the following:

The stock of flour here is estimated at about 250,000 barrels. The weekly receipts are now only about 36,000 barrels. The manufacture of the city mills weekly is 20,000 barrels, making less than 60,000 barrels weekly supply, while the average weekly consumption is 57,000 barrels, and the exports for the past four weeks have averaged 24,200 barrels, were last week 32,242 barrels. The stock is being diminished about 30,000 barrels per week. The winter wheat in the Western States is deficient, and the deficiency is indicated by the purchases in Iowa and Minnesota of spring wheat by the millers in Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, and Missouri. Winter wheat from Michigan is being shipped to same points for milling. There was a boat-load of spring wheat purchased in this market last week for Richmond (Va.) milling. The small receipts and diminishing stock of flour have given a firm, strong market, with rising prices. This will probably continue so long as the causes that produced it shall continue. The market the past week was less active, caused by the advancing prices and the difficult and expensive drayage. The demand limited to small parcels, except for export to the West Indies and South America, which has been only fairly active.

The stock of wheat is being reduced, and will not, without receipts, suffice for the milling requirements to the end of March. Present prices are too high for export, and shippers have been out of the market for several days. The visible supply is now 5,855,000 bushels, against 10,950,000 bushels at the corresponding date in 1872. The stocks at lake ports are increasing moderately. Holders of wheat ask full prices, and are not to make concessions, and most of them feel quite confident that the domestic requirements will carry prices still higher on this market.

The weather in the United Kingdom during the past week has been frosty. The wants of the United Kingdom will be largely augmented as compared with last year, but the impression there seems to prevail that the large expected wants will be supplied from the exporting countries of the world at about the present range of prices. It is believed that the augmented wants of the United Kingdom above what they were in 1872 will not be equal to the diminished requirements of France as compared with what France imported out in 1871-2. It is expected that Russia will be short on her exports estimated at 25 per cent as compared with the last three years, in each of which there were exported from that country upwards of 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. The exports of wheat from the Pacific coast in 1871-2 to July 1 were small. The exports since July, 1872, have been upwards of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, and it is expected that there will be 10,000,000 bushels more surplus for exportation from the Pacific coast, including California, Oregon, and Chili. The indications now are that the domestic wants of the population east of the Rocky Mountains will carry the price of wheat at Atlantic ports above an export point.

The stock of corn here is being diminished. The amount afloat for the United Kingdom is small, but the stocks there are largely in excess of previous years. The imports of maize into the United Kingdom for the year ended Dec. 31, 1872, were 49,120,668 bu, or nearly 20,000,000 bu above the average of the imports during the last ten years. The stocks in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1872, aggregated 8,234,640 bu against 3,272,040 bu Dec. 31, 1871. This indicates that the consumption for the year 1872 has been 44,164,068 bu—a weekly average of about 850,000 bu during the entire year. The imports are now small, and the stocks in granary will soon be diminished. During January 1,512,707 bushels were exported from Atlantic ports, and mostly for the United Kingdom, against 1,130,382 bushels during December. The exports in January were equal to about two week's consumption of the United Kingdom, which indicates a reduction of stocks equal to 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bushels during the month of January in the United Kingdom. The extreme low temperature has prevented coasting vessels from the East obtaining supplies here, and the railways have been so blocked by the storms as to prevent supplies reaching Eastern points by rail. The receipts here during January, 1873, were 500,000 bushels against 1,800,000 bushels in January, 1872. It is expected that with higher temperature and a release of the coasting vessels now ice-bound, that there will be an improved demand for coastwise shipment, and, with diminished supplies in the United Kingdom, an improved export demand. The market closed at 64¼@64½c for old Western mixed in store.

The stock of oats is small, and with 267,000 bu weekly consumption and moderate receipts, the stock will become very small during the next six weeks. The tendency of prices is upward, but the advance is slow.

Barley is firmly held, but buyers are slow to pay the demanded prices. The stock is moderate, and that unsold is in few hands.

Rye is in limited supply and very small demand, restricted to the milling requirements.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCE.

The San Francisco *Commercial Herald* says: At about the date of our last issue, an important wheat purchase was consummated by one of our leading export buyers, believed to be the largest single *bona fide* transaction ever made in California, if not in the United States. The wheat was all in city warehouse, was of uniform, good shipping quality, and was the property of Scholle Brothers, having been purchased by them in lots during the fall, at low prices. The sale consisted of 12,000 tons, valued at $600,000. The buyer assured us that he believed it to be the largest transaction of the kind on record, not, of course, taking into account the large time-purchases, on paper, common in Chicago and other Western cities, where the "differences" are adjusted, but no grain actually handled. Once before during the current season a large English order was placed in the hands of this same resident wheat buyer, the magnitude of which at the moment he failed to realize. It was for the purchase of 20,000 tons wheat for export, the value of which approximated $1,000,000. These are large transactions for a city that had, 25 years ago, scarcely an existence; and yet what wonders have been wrought here since 1855, when California shipped her first breadstuffs, and then less than the bulk of 50,000 brls flour, or in 1859, only 20,000 brls flour and 123 sacks wheat. Now see what we have done in seven months of the harvest year of 1872-73. We have, to date, exported the equivalent of 400,000 tons of wheat, and freight engaged and vessels loading sufficient to swell the aggregate to 500,000 tons by the 1st of April ensuing.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was moderately active and steady; No. 2 spring sold at $1.22⅛@1.22½ seller the month, and $1.24⅜@1.24½ seller March, the latter closing at the inside. Corn was in demand, and ⅛c higher; No. 2 sold at 31c seller the month, and 31⅝@31¾c seller March. Other grain and provisions were inactive, and nominally unchanged.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request and steady at $1.75@1.82 for 94 per cent proof.

BROOM CORN—There was rather more inquiry for shipment East and to Canada. Prices are unchanged but firm for the higher grades. We quote: No. 1 hurl, 6@6½c per lb; No. 1 stalk braid, 5@5½c; No. 2 do, 4@4½c; No. 3 do, 3@3½c; inside green, 3½c do red tip, 3@4c; do pale and red, 2@2½c.

BEANS—Meet with a fair demand. Strictly prime grades are scarce, but the supply of other qualities is fair. We quote: Navies at $2.40@2.75; fair to prime, $2.00@2.40; common to medium, $1.50@2.00.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The mild weather has a decided improving effect upon this market. Brick is firm at $11.00 per m. Other materials are steady. We again quote: Stucco, $2.50@2.75; New York stucco, casting, $4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica cement, $2.00 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00; Akron cement, 2.00; marble dust, $3.25@3.50; lime, in bulk, $1.00; lime (brls) $1.25@1.50 per brl; white sand, per brl, $2.75@3.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40@50c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@60.00; building brick (common), $11.00@15.00; country brick, $10.50@11.00; Woodstock pressed range at $25.00@40.00; St. Louis hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $33.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 and 5 per cent is made by dealers.

	First quality.	Double strength
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5.75	$8.00
7x10 to 8x10	6.50	9.00
8x11 to 10x15	7.00	9.50
8x14 to 10x15	7.50	11.00
10x14 to 12x18	8.00	13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.50	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	9.00	17.00
18x22 to 18x30	10.50	18.50
20x28 to 24x30	12.00	20.00
26x28 to 24x36	13.00	22.00
26x34 to 26x40	14.00	24.00
28x38 to 28x44	15.00	26.00
28x46 to 30x48	16.00	27.00
30x50 to 32x52	....	28.00
32x54 to 34x56	....	34.00
34x58 to 34x60	....	38.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	40.00

BUTTER—Continues to meet with a good demand, and prices for nearly all grades are ruling strong, owing to the moderate supply. We again quote: Common to choice roll, 17@23c; strictly choice dairy, packed, 24@28c; medium to good, 19@23c; inferior to common, 8@11c.

BAGGING—The inquiry for grain bags continues active, and, owing to light stocks, a firm feeling prevails. Burlaps are in demand and firm. Gunnies and wool sacks were in light request at the reduction noted yesterday. We quote: Stark, 37c; Ludlow, 35½c; Lewistown, 35c; American, 33c; Amoskeag, 33c; Otter Creek, 34c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 20@22½c; gunnies, single, 17½@18½c; do, double, 28@29c; wool sacks, 68c.

CANNED GOODS AND PICKLES—Continue to meet with an improved demand, and the market is firm for all goods, except peaches. We again quote:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$1.85@	2.00
Peaches, 3 lb	2.85@	3.20
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.75@	3.25
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Raspberries	2.50@	2.75
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.25@	2.50
Tomatoes, 2 lb	2.15@	2.25
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@	2.70
Corn, Elgin	2.80@	3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor	2.65@	2.85
Corn, Yarmouth	2.80@	3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod	3.15@	3.50
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@	1.70
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@	2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.35@	2.50
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@	3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@	2.50
Oysters, 2 lb		2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.20@	1.30

PICKLES.

Small, brls, 2,200 per pkg	$10.50@	11.50
Small, ½ brls, 1,100 per pkg	6.00@	6.50
Medium, brls, 1,200 per pkg	8.50@	9.50
Medium, ½ brls, 600 per pkg	5.25@	5.75
Large, brls, 600 per pkg	7.50@	8.50
Large, ½ brls, 300 per pkg	4.75@	5.25
In 10 gall. kegs, per keg	3.75@	4.25
In 5 gall. kegs, per keg	2.75@	3.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) qts	5.75@	6.25
Chow Chow (Harvey) pts	3.00@	3.50
Chow Chow (C. & B.), qts	6.50@	7.00
Chow Chow (C. & B.) pts	3.75@	4.00

CHEESE—Choice grades are somewhat scarce, and outside quotations are obtained for the best New York factory. Other grades are plenty, and without change in prices, as follows: New York factory, 14½@16c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 12@14c.

COAL—Was in tolerably fair demand. Prices are unchanged, as follows: Lehigh, lump, $12.50@13.00; Lehigh prepared, $12.50@13.00; Lackawanna, $12.00; Erie, $10.50@11.00; Briar Hill, $10.50@11.00; Walnut Hill, $11.00; Blossburg, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $9.50@10.00; Indiana Cannel coal, $10.00; Indiana block, $9.00; Minonk, $8.00; Wilmington, $7.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were in moderate demand and steady. Other descriptions were unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.20@1.25; lard tierces, $1.70@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 50@55c; rough staves (pork), $17.00@18.00; do (tierce), $19.00@21.00; do (whiskey), $22.00@25.00; sawed and bucked staves average $3.00 more than rough; flour staves, $8.50@9.50; circle flour headings, 7@8c ⅌ set; flour hoop poles, $14.00@15.00 ⅌ m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@35.00 ⅌ m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.20; 157 do at $1.25.

EGGS—The receipts are still very light, and, under the influence of a fair demand, yesterday's prices are well sustained. Sales include: 8 cases at 42@43c; 200 doz at 40c; 400 doz pickled at 36@37c; 9 cases pickled at 35c.

FEATHERS—Were in fair demand and firm. Prices range as follows: Prime live geese at 63@67c from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c for assorted feathers; mixed feathers quotable at 25@50c; chicken, 6@7c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A better inquiry exists for these goods; and present prices are fully sustained. Figs and Naples walnuts are a trifle firmer, otherwise there was no change: Dates, 9@9½c; figs, 10½@11½c; figs, box, 14@17c; Turkey prunes, 9½@10c; raisins, $2.45@2.55; blackberries, new, 10@10½c; raspberries, 42@44c; pitted cherries, 24@25c; peaches, pared, 18@21c; peaches, halves, 6½@7c; do mixed, 5½@6c; Zante currants, 8½@9c; do 1871, 7@7½c; apples, Southern, new, 5@5½c; do Western, 6@6½c; Michigan, 7@8c. NUTS—Filberts, 14@15c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 22@23c; Brazils, 13@14c; pecans, 11@12½c; African peanuts, 6½@7c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@8c; Tennessee peanuts, 7@8c.

FISH—Cod and whitefish are ruling quite firm owing to the limited supply and recent advance of the former at the East. Other varieties are unchanged. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2 do, $5.75@6.00; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $11.00@11.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 31@33c; box herring, scaled, 42@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half-brls, $10.00@10.25.

FURS—Continue to meet with a fair inquiry. The receipts are only moderate. The recent decline in London has produced a rather unsettled feeling in regard to those furs which are exported. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote for Iowa and Illinois furs as follows: Extra otter $8.00; No. 1 do, $6.00; No. 2 do, $4.00; No. 3 do, $2.00@3.00; No. 4 do, 50c; extra fisher, $10.00; No. 1 do, $8.00; No. 2 do, $6.00; No. 3 do, $3.00; No. 4 do, $1.00; extra marten, $4.00@5.00; No 1 do, $3.00; No. 2 do, $2.00; No. 3 do, $1.00; No. 4 do, 25c; extra mink, $2.50@3.00; No. 1 do, $1.50@2.00; No. 2 do, 75c@$1.00; No. 3 do, 40c; No. 4 do, 10c; black bear, $5.00@12.00; cross fox, $1.00@3.00; red do, 25c@$1.75; grey do, 10@75c; kitt do, 10@30c; silver do, $10.00@40.00; timber wolf, 50c@$3.00; prairie do, 25c@$1.00; wolverine, $1.00@3.00; lynx, 75c@$2.60; wild cat, 10@35c; skunk, striped, 15@40c; do, black, 75c@$1.00; badger, 10@50c; muskrat, fall, 10@12c; winter, do, 16@18c; kitten, 3@5c; opossum, 5@16c; do cased, 20c; raccoon, 15@60c; deer skin, raw, per lb, 20@35c; do dressed, 75c@$1.00; beaver, ⅌ lb, $1.00@1.75.

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair local demand. Lemons are quite firm, owing to the fact that a large proportion of the supply is damaged by frost. Oranges are in fair request. We quote: Apples at $1.75@4.00 per brl from store; cranberries (cultivated) at $10.00@12.00 per brl; wild do at $7.00@8.00; California pears at $4.00@5.00; lemons at $7.00@8.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $10.00@11.50 per case; Palermo do, per box, $5.00@6.00; Malaga grapes, $6.00 per keg.

GROCERIES—Continue to meet with an improved demand, and all the leading staples are held firmly. We note an advance of 2@5c in cloves, caused by an advance in New York. Coffees are held firmly at the quotations. The following are the prices current:

BI-CARB. SODA—8@8½c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30@31c; O. G. Java, 26@27c; Java, No. 2, 24½@25c; fancy Rio, 24@24½c; choice do, 23½@24c; prime Rio, 23½@23⅞c; good do, 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 23½@23⅞c; Costa Rica, fancy, 24½@24½c; do, prime, 24@24½c; Maricaibo, 23@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 20½@21c; Stearine, full weight, 15½@16½c; do short weight, 14½@15c.

RICE—Patna, 8¼@8¾c; Rangoon, 7¾@8c; Carolina, 9@9½c; Louisiana, 7½@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14@14½c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 12@12½c; do No. 2, 11¾@12c; B, 11¾@12c; extra C, 11⅝@11⅞c; C, No. 2, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 11@11¼c; choice brown, 10¾@11c; prime do, 10¼@10⅝c; fair do, 10@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 10¼@10⅝c; fair do, 9@9½c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 11@11¼c; do prime, 10¼@10⅝c; do fair, 9¼@10c; do common, 8½@9¼c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.35@1.40; silver drips extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@48c; extra do, 50@55c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 60@65c; Porto Rica molasses, choice, 55@60c; common molasses, 30@40c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 30@35c; cassia, 40@42c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 15@20c.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6½c; German mottled, 7½@7½c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5½@6c.

HIDES—Prime hides are firm, but the bulk of the arrivals consist of inferior stock. Quotations are unchanged, as follows: Green butchers, 7c; green salted, cured, heavy, 11c; do light, 12c; part cured, 9½@10c; green frozen, 9@9½c; green calf, 17@17½c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; damaged, 7½@8c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HAY—Remains quiet, and is a trifle easier. The want of cars prevents dealers from filling orders. Wholesale dealers were paying the following—cars to contain 18,000 lbs or over: ON TRACK—Timothy, beater pressed, $16.00@16.50; timothy, loose pressed, $15.00@16.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $15.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.50@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HONEY—Was quiet and unchanged. We again quote: Choice white comb at 25@30c; medium grades at 18@22c; inferior and strained honey at 16@18c.

HOPS—There is no special change. The demand is very light, but the limited supply of domestics produces a firm feeling among dealers. We again quote: Western at 42@52c; fair to good, 35@40c; common to medium, 25@30c; Eastern, 42@52c; English, 40@50c; Belgian, 45@50c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues to improve and the prevailing tone is one of firmness. We quote:

Iron	4 8-10@	5	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7	rates
Plate iron	7	@ 7¼	rates
Russia iron		20c	⅌ lb
Russia iron, No. 1 stained		18c	⅌ lb
Norway nail rods	9	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
English cast plow steel	12	@12½c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	17	@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@20	rates
English tool steel	21	@22	rates
English spring steel	11½	@12½c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Was fairly active and firm. We continue quotations as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 39@	41
Country harness	36@	38
Line, city, ⅌ lb	41@	43
Kip, ⅌ lb	80@	1.10
Kip, veals	80@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, light	35@	38
Rough upper, heavy	32@	35
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	35@	37
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B. A." sole	30@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	85@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	90.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.75@	2.25
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.15
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.25@	1.50

LUMBER—There is rather more inquiry on local account, but the interior demand is still very light. There was no alteration in prices, either for pine or hardwood. We quote:

First clear	$52.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00@43.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@24.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@39.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	37.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	18.00@24.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@15.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	3.75@4.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50@2.00
A or Star	3.50@4.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@40.00
Black walnut	25.00@80.00
Maple	15.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@40.00
Butternut	25.00@60.00
Counter tops (select)	1.00@1.50
Flooring, 6-in. grooved and matched	75.00
Axles	60@ 75
Wagon poles (each)	55@ 60
Hickory	50.00@75.00
Box boards	35.00@40.00
Common	20.00@25.00
Clear	30.00@35.00
Culls	12.00@14.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand on both local and mail order account continues to improve. Prices are unchanged, but tin plate is very firm, having recently advanced in New York. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $14.00; do, 12x12, $14.50; do, 14x20, $15.00; do, roofing, IC, $13.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7¼c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs 47c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 5, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c.

NAILS—Were in rather better demand, and quotable firm at $5.50 rates. We quote: 10@60d, per keg, $5.50 rates; 8d, do, $5.75; 6d, do, $6.00; 4d, do, $6.25; 3d, do, $7.00; 3d do, fine, $8.25; 2d do, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—There was no change. The demand is light, and prices are steady, as given below:

Manilla rope, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@	19
Sisal rope, ⅌ lb	16	@	17
Hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Marline, ⅌ lb	20	@	23
Tarred rope, ⅌ lb	17	@	19
Oakum, ⅌ bale	6.00	@	6.50
Pitch, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00
Tar, ⅌ brl	6.00	@	7.00

OILS—Business continues fair, and an advance of 2@3 cents in linseed has been made. Carbon is scarce and very firm. Turpentine is a shade firmer. Other descriptions are unchanged. We quote: Carbon, 21½@22c; extra lard oil, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 62c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled, 97c; whale, 88c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 95c; do No 1, 80c; bank oil, 68@70c; straits, 72@75c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 78@80c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 23@25c; naphtha, common, 18@20c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Were in better request. White lead and zinc are quite firm. We make no change in prices, as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.00@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50@12.00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.00@11.50
Palace car colors	9.50@10.50
Rochelle ochre	3.50
English Ven. red	3.75@4.00
English orange mineral	14.50@15.00
Pittsburg orange mineral	13.00
English red lead	11.50@12.00
American red lead	11.00@11.50
Scarlet Vermillion	23.00
Paris white	4.00
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4c

POULTRY—The market was liberally supplied, and the demand is comparatively light. Choice lots of turkeys and chickens met with some inquiry among shippers, but the bulk of offerings are only in fair condition. Prices are weak and unsettled. We note sales of 3,600 lbs choice turkeys at 12½c; 2,500 lbs do at 12c; 700 lbs fair at 10@11c; 400 lbs poor at 8@9½c; 40 doz extra chickens at $3.75@4.00; 95 doz do at $3.50; 150 doz at $3.00@3.25; 5 doz at $2.50; 3 doz good geese at $8.00, 4 doz poor at $5.00.

POTATOES—Were in very fair demand. There were more car lots offering, but choice varieties were held steadily at previous prices. Sales include 1 car choice Ohios at 90c divd; 1 car do (Iowa) at 72½c on track; 50 bu Michigan from store at 90c; 350 bu Western at 80@85c; 100 bu fair at 75c.

SALT—Was in moderate demand and firm. We quote: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $2.40; ordinary coarse, $2.40; coarse Diamond C, $2.60; ground solar, $2.50; dairy, without bags, $3.25; dairy, with bags, $4.25@4.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00; ground alum, $2.50@2.75; Turk's Island, $2.00.

SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS—Were dull. We continue to quote:

DOORS—FOUR PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	$2.00
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.30
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.75
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	3.00
1 3-16	2x10 by 6x10	3.25

DOORS—TWO PANEL.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.25
1 3-16	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.50
1 3-8	2x 6 by 6x 6	2.35
1 3-8	2x 8 by 6x 8	2.60

OUTSIDE BLINDS.

Thickness.	Size.	Price.	Thickness.	Size.	Price.
1 3-16	8x10	$1.75	1 3-16	8x14	$2.30
1 3-16	9x12	2.05	1 3-16	10x15	2.50
1 3-16	10x12	2.05			

PLAIN RAIL SASH.

Size of glass.	Thickness.	Size of 12-light window.	Price per window.
8x10	1 3-16 in	2x 3½ by 3x3½	40c
9x12	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 4x6	57c
9x14	1 3-16 in	2x 7 by 5x2	64c
10x12	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 4x6	57c
10x14	1 3-16 in	2x10 by 5x2	64c
9x14	1 3-8 in	2x 7 by 5x2	80c
10x14	1 3-8 in	2x10 by 5x2	80c

SEEDS—Were in moderate demand. The offerings are quite liberal, and prices for timothy and clover were hardly as strong, although without quotable change. Mammoth clover, Hungarian, and millet were firm. Sales include 300 bags prime timothy at $3.50; 21 bags at $3.42½; 65 bags at $3.35; 121 bags at $3.30; 15 bags good at $3.35; 18 bags at $3.25; 10 bags choice mammoth at $6.00; 20 bags good at $5.90; 90 bags choice Hungarian at $1.15; 10 bags millet at 90c; 20 bags millet at 87½c; 15 bags do at 85c.

TEAS—There was no change. The inquiry is fair, and present prices are firmly adhered to. Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; do good, 65@75c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.15; superfine to fine old Hyson, 75c@$1.00; common imperial, 65@70c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.05; choice, $1.15@1.20; extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 70@80c; common do, 45@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—There were no new features to note. Prices remain steady as given below:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@85c; choice, 65@75c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 48@55c.

WOOD—Was in moderate demand and firm, as follows: Beech, $13.00; maple, $14.00; hickory, $15.00; slabs, $8.00, delivered.

WOOL—The market is very quiet, and prices are tending lower, owing to an easier feeling East. In the absence of sales we make no changes in our quotations:

Tub, washed, extra medium	60@65c
Tub, washed, fair to do	55@60c
Common dingy	50@52c
Fleece, washed, XX, light	56@58c
Fleece, washed, X, light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, XX, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, X, dingy	45@50c
Fleece, washed, medium light	55@56c
Fleece, washed, medium dingy	45@50c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, in good condition	35@38c
Fleece, unwashed, X&XX, dingy	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, to medium	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse, and dingy	33@38c
Super, pulled	48@50c
Extra, pulled	48@50c

Burry wool 5@10c less.

WOODEN WARE AND BROOMS—Were in moderate demand and steady at the following range of prices: Two-hoop pails, $2.40@2.50; three-hoop do, $2.65@2.75; dairy, $4.75@5.00; horse-buckets, flush bottoms, $4.50@5.00; extra cheese tubs, three-hoop, $13.50; No. 1 tubs, $9.50@10.00; No. 3 tubs, two-hoop, $9.00; nest three-hoop, $11.00@11.50; No. 1 tubs, two-hoop, tubs, three in nest, $2.65; nest keelers, five in nest, $1.75; half-bushel measures, $3.75@5.00; peck measures, $3.00@3.75; churns, No. 1, 22-inch, $11.00; churns, No. 2, 20-inch, $10.00; churns, No. 3, 18-inch, $9.00; churns, No. 4, 16-inch, $8.00; headed clothes pins, $1.25; zinc washboard, solid back, $2.50@2.75; barrel covers, $2.00; nest buckets, or Kanakins, three in nest, $2.50@3.00; butter tub, oak, three in nest, $1.65; butter tubs, oak, two in nest, $1.25; broom handles, per 1,000, $14.00@16.00; fish kits, 30c; No. 1 hurl brooms, $2.50@3.00; No. 5 hurl do, $2.25@2.50; common brooms, $2.00@2.15.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There was no change in the condition of rail freights. The demand is largely in excess of the supply of cars, and rates are very firm, as given below:

Chicago to	4th class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk
Boston and New England	.70	$1.40	70	80
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.60	1.20	60	70
Wilmington, Del.	.60	1.20	60	70
Washington, D. C.	.68	1.38	68	78
Alexandria, Va.	.78	1.56	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, and Bellaire	.40	.80	40	45
Wheeling	.45	.90	45	50
Cleveland	.27½	.55	27½	32½
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown, and Akron, O.	.40	.80	....	45
Oil City, Corry, & Franklin	.44	.88	44	47½
Norfolk, Va.	.69	2.36	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.85	1.59	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.50	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....
Petersburg and Richmond	.77	1.54	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7.

The receipts of live stock since Saturday have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,911	23,496	553
Tuesday	2,942	22,450	2,868
Wednesday	2,237	17,495	2,089
Thursday	1,650	19,075	1,304
Friday	1,300	16,000	800
Total	11,040	98,516	8,514

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,201	5,461	1,050
Tuesday	449	2,279	708
Wednesday	1,085	4,373	540
Thursday	1,009	7,229	344
Total	3,744	19,362	2,592

CATTLE—There was little or no change to notice in the leading features of the market today. At all events, there was no improvement in either demand or prices, but, on the contrary, the feeling was if possible more passive, while prices for all grades below prime to choice graded steers were weak and at a wide range. New York, Albany, and Buffalo markets were reported dull, with a large supply of stock on sale, hence shippers here had little to stimulate them in their movements, while city butchers and feeders were but indifferent buyers. Upon the whole the market was dull and unsatisfactory, with an excessive supply of common steers, thin cows, heifers, and lean Texans.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.00@6.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.50@5.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@4.75
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.50
Cattle—Texas Northern summered	2.50@3.50
Cattle—Corn-fed Texas	3.75@4.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
14	stockers	1,150	$4.25
12	cows	991	3.87½
17	cows	948	3.00
7	stockers	1,137	4.00
5	stock steers	1,072	4.00
32	good steers	1,260	5.00
15	feeders	1,143	4.00
23	Texan cows	835	2.42½
14	Texan cows	835	2.00
18	butchers' steers	1,095	4.12½
20	stockers	926	3.90
12	cows	872	3.80
20	stockers	1,083	4.25
17	feeders	1,226	4.50
13	stockers	834	3.60
13	cows	914	2.75
6	stockers	1,146	4.15
20	good steers	1,419	5.37½
15	choice steers	1,504	5.62½
16	stock steers	1,155	4.15
17	fair steers	1,370	4.50
11	feeders	1,431	4.50
16	good steers	1,372	5.50
55	fair steers	1,323	5.25
58	fair steers	1,398	5.25
15	Texan steers	942	2.87½
16	Texan steers	903	3.15
17	fair steers	1,090	4.40

HOGS—The market was fairly active to-day, and prices during the forenoon were well sustained. Later in the day, however, business slackened up considerably, and prices depreciated about 5c, good to choice stock selling at $4.15@4.25; $4.05@4.10 for good mess pork stock, and $4.00@4.05 for common mixed stock of all weights. At the close of the day the pens were pretty well cleared. Sales were:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
52	227	$4.25	176	179	$4.25	76	170	$4.20
103	275	4.20	92	339	4.25	53	300	4.20
48	180	4.20	51	312	4.10	58	360	4.05
87	332	4.20	61	262	4.00	68	182	4.20
70	290	4.15	48	314	4.15	47	216	4.25
68	242	4.10	75	350	4.25	99	203	4.25
44	349	4.25	117	269	4.05	38	387	4.20
47	180	4.20	47	333	4.20	40	405	4.25
30	201	4.15	54	190	4.25	79	410	4.25
103	275	4.20	32	208	4.20	40	333	4.12½
87	349	4.20	99	345	4.20	69	208	4.15
60	229	4.25	122	244	4.00	150	317	4.12½
210	360	4.20	61	214	4.25	119	271	4.05
65	196	4.15	320	290	4.20	127	220	4.10
76	200	4.20	52	288	4.10	156	404	4.20
64	210	4.25	44	200	4.15	110	324	4.20
121	243	4.05						

The best sale of the week was 156 head fattened by George Utley, of Neponset, Ill., and sold by Walwork & Sunderland to Higgins at $4.40.

SHEEP—The demand was fair, and prices were steady at $5.00@5.75 for good to choice mutton grades, and $3.00@4.75 for inferior to fair.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Winter Arrangement.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division.)	* 4:10 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 p. m.
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	¶9:00 p. m.	‡‡7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.

¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Dubuque and Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 1:45 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1.00 p. m.	9:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 5:50 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Springfield Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 7:55 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p. m.	* 9:00 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:15 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:00 p. m.	* 7:25 p. m.

**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE. VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Washington-st.; Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.

Leave Chicago	* 8:00 a. m.	§ 8:00 p. m.
Arrive at Indianapolis	* 4:20 p. m.	§ 2:50 a. m.
Arrive at Cincinnati	* 9:30 p. m.	§ 9:15 a. m.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:00 a. m. and 9:15 p. m. Only line running Saturday night train to Cincinnati. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Dubuque Day Express	10:30 a. m.	3:45 p. m.
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Dubuque Night Express	10:30 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:10 a. m.
Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
St. Paul & Green Bay Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:15 p. m.
Green Bay Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
St. Paul Express	† 9:00 p. m.	† 5:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, corner Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:40 a. m.	* 9:20 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
Elkhart Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	*10:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

Passenger Depot at P., C. & St. Louis Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out-freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In-freight office at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts. Freight and Ticket office, 155 Washington-st.

Taking effect Dec. 1, 1872.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 7:40 a. m.	* 1:40 p. m.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	* 7:00 p. m.	‡ 7:20 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 7:30 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:10 p. m.	§ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	†*9:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:10 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:30 a. m.	* 8:45 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	* 5:30 a. m.	*8:45 p. m.
Night Express	†5:15 p. m.	†*6:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	9,00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

KATALYSINE WATER.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

It has been demonstrated by a series of practical experiments conducted by eminent physicians, and attested by thousands of grateful people who have been relieved from their sufferings by its use, that the Gettysburg Katalysine Water is the nearest approach to a specific ever discovered for Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney, and Urinary Diseases generally. It restores muscular power to the Paralytic. It cures Liver Complaint, Chronic Diarrhoea, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh and Bronchitis, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility and Nervous Prostration from Mental and Physical Excesses. It is the greatest Antidote ever discovered for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and Relieves the Head almost immediately. No household should be without it. Every hotel should keep it on hand. For sale by all Druggists.

For a history of the Springs, for medical reports of the power of the water over disease, for marvelous cures, and for testimonials from distinguished men, send for pamphlets. WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Ag'ts, 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Gettysburg Spring Co.

For sale by VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 92 and 94 Lake-st., corner Dearborn, Chicago, and druggists generally.

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CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 454 State-st., Chicago. Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively the worst cases of CHRONIC AND PRIVATE DISEASES of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS in both sexes, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, producing NERVOUSNESS, AVERSION TO SOCIETY, IMPAIRED VISION, LOSS OF MEMORY AND MANHOOD, perfectly cured. Consultation free. Send for medical treatise; enclose stamp.

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FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Joint Convention of the Wisconsin State Agricultural and Horticultural Societies.

Addresses on Industrial Education, and Natural Science in the Common Schools.

Proceedings of the Horticultural Body.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 6, 1873.

On Wednesday evening, a joint convention of the Wisconsin State Agricultural and State Horticultural Societies was held in the Assembly Chamber, at which an address on Industrial Education was delivered by Professor W. W. Daniells, Professor of Agriculture and Analytical Chemistry in the University of Wisconsin, and an address on teaching science in the common schools, by the Rev. Samuel Fellows, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

Professor Daniells' address was one to which much thought had been given, and was worth much thought by those who heard it. The following is a brief abstract:

To the great struggle between the advocates of the classics and of the sciences in the colleges of the country, industrial education has added another element which tends to make still more intricate the question, What studies shall constitute the college course? There are three classes of studies: First, the classical; second, scientific, purely so; third, practical science. Each of these has its proper field, and there is no good reason for the supposed conflict between them.

Of what shall industrial education consist? is a difficult question to settle in the present condition of things. Primarily, it has one object in view, viz.: to give that instruction demanded by those engaged in the industrial arts, the principles and applications of science. The practical difficulty which has presented itself to the Industrial Colleges of the country is the want of preparation on the part of the students. Before the applications of science can be taught, the student must be acquainted with the principles of science. And, to fully understand the elements of science, a fair degree of mental training is necessary. Hence, the course of study in these institutions is necessarily made up largely of studies not in any way technical, although they are required to give a technical education, or to train the student to think, that he may receive and apply such education. Here lies the source of much of the opposition of farmers to these schools. They ask for, and say they want, only "practical studies"; while practical instruction, given as they think it might be, would really be the most impractical. A student with a mind but little trained in methods of thought will not get the good of higher studies, scientific and practical, until he has been prepared to receive them by culture and training. Hence, a sufficient amount of study must be given in Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges to awaken habits of thought, if the student has not previously received it. Theoretically, an agricultural course of study is a professional course, like that in law and medicine, to be taken after the general education is completed. Practically, in this country, Industrial Schools are called upon to give both practical and general instruction.

Farmers do not realize the value of agricultural education. They do not take advantage of the opportunities for advancing their interests that are offered them. Their profession is one calling for more intelligent use of means at their command. If not actually opposed to schools of learning created in their interests, they are indifferent to them. They do not inquire if these schools are giving the instruction they need. Often blind prejudice prevents their seeing the good freely offered them, and they move on in the old way. The Agricultural Societies are not doing all they might for the purpose of education. But the farmers are largely to blame for not making them more efficient as a means of advancement. They, too, are created for the farmer, and will be just what the farmers make them. The speaker closed with an appeal to farmers to use all means at their disposal to advance the interests of agriculture. By so doing, each is furthering his own interests.

NATURAL SCIENCES IN THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

General Fallows is a popular and eloquent speaker. He was listened to with close attention. He alluded to the wonderful changes which had taken place during the last ten years in our country and the world, the advance of liberty, the progress of science, the attention of Senates and Parliaments to the subject of the education of the whole people. He found by the census of 1860 that the number of farmers and farm-laborers was 3,219,674, and the number of horticulturists but 57. In Wisconsin, in the same year, 125,331 farmers were reported, and not a single horticulturist. The census-takers must have included the horticulturists with the farmers.

He laid down as a fundamental rule, and as the chief topic of his address, that the education of a people ought to have some reference to their pursuits in life. He contended that the application of the rule did not of necessity sink the man in his pursuit. You must concentrate a man in a backbone straight up and down, and not spread him in gristle. A man must be master in his pursuit. In 1860, out of 238,523 persons occupied in different pursuits in Wisconsin, over 225,000 belonged to the grand army of manual workers, and there was not a single school of instruction in the whole State bearing upon this life-work.

Since then some provision has been made in higher institutions of learning for agricultural and mechanical training. A few only were reached. He asked how many of the 8,287,043 persons employed in different occupations in the United States in 1860 ever went to college. How many of the 3,219,574 farmers? How many of the 125,331 farmers of Wisconsin? Fourfifths of these received what training they had in the people's colleges,—the common schools.

He contended that the studies in the common schools should bear upon the life-work of this vast number of the producing population of the country. He paid a glowing tribute to what the common schools had done, and claimed that they could do more. He quoted from the report of the Bureau of Education on "the relation of education to labor," showing that the value of the laborer was increased 25 per cent by his common school education, and would be increased 100 per cent if he had some technical training.

The common schools should teach the elements of natural science and drawing. These underlie the pursuits of the great majority of our people. He claimed this, not only for the utilitarian advantage they gave should they be taught, but because they were the first things to be taught in all true education.

He quoted from different Superintendents of Public Instruction, from Dr. Ryerson, of Canada, from Professor Agassiz, and other eminent educators, in support of his position; also, from the action of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, and the Convention of Teachers in Wisconsin.

He pleaded for model schools, and for model homes, the fountain-heads of the schools,—for homes crowned with the clambering vine, surrounded with the verdant lawn, amid the cooling shade of trees, in reach of fragrant flowers, and pendant berries, and golden fruits, and crimson grapes,—homes graced with pictures, refined by books, and gladdened with song,—homes in which the wife and mother shall not lose all her attractive charms by unremitting toil and drudgery, nor the husband and father starve his brain and dwarf his soul by hours of over-work, —homes in which happy children should ever see the beauty of love and the beauty of holiness,—homes of plenty, homes of sympathy, homes of culture, homes of devotion, homes of love. Angels from the fruits, and flowers, and streams, and fellowships of the homes in the upper Paradise would be lured to dwell in these earthly Edens. Such homes, said he, gentlemen, may be yours; God grant they may!

Horticultural Society—Third Day.

At the opening of the meeting, Mr. Schuyler, of Chicago, at some length explained the Alden fruit-preserving process, illustrating his remarks with specimens of fruit preserved by this process.

HARDIEST APPLE.

The following six varieties of apples were selected as the most hardy: Tetofski, Duchess of Oldenburg, Haas, Fornuese, Plumb's Cider, Ben. Davis.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It was resolved that delegates and a collection of Wisconsin fruits be sent to the meeting of the American Pomological Society, at Boston, in September next, and a small appropriation was made to defray incidental expenses.

It was also resolved that the delegates be instructed to urge that the next biennial meeting of that Society be held in Chicago.

INJURIOUS INSECTS.

H. M. Thompson read a paper on insects injurious to fruits, classing the canker-worm as more injurious to apple-trees than any other. The appointment of a State Entomologist was strongly urged in this paper.

FINANCES.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $548.27 in the treasury. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $100.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers for 1873 resulted in the choice of the following: President, J. S. Stickney, Wauwatosa; Vice President, A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo; Recording Secretary, G. E. Morrow, Madison; Corresponding Secretary, G. J. Kellogg, Janesville; Treasurer, G. A. Mason, Madison; Executive Committee, J. M. Smith, M. Anderson, H. M. Thompson.

MARKET-GARDENING.

J. M. Smith, of Green Bay, a successful market-gardener, read a valuable paper, urging that efforts should be made to have the crops early in the season; have your land as near as possible to the market; have at least ten cords of manure each year; select only a few of the best varieties; use care in marketing. He gave a host of other good advice, especially as to thorough culture. The net profits should be at least $100 per acre.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

Professor Daniells, Professor of Agriculture, extended an invitation to the Society to visit the Agricultural Department of the State University, to examine its facilities for giving instruction in agriculture.

PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES BY HYBRIDIZING.

G. P. Peffor, a representative German on a large scale, physically, who has originated a number of valuable seedlings, read an elaborate paper, giving many of the facts now known as to hybridizing. An interesting statement was that, of the list of ten varieties of apples recommended by the Society for general cultivation, no trees showed any discoloration the present severe winter. Mr. Peffor thinks the cycle of extreme cold here is either seven or eight years.

ALMOST "BUNKOED."

A Gentleman from Maplewood Narrowly Escapes the Clutches of Two Bunko "Steerers"—Officer Silver Spoils Their Little Game.

Officer Silver, of the Mayor's police, yesterday observed two men of urbane appearance in earnest conversation with an elderly person of rustic aspect. So excited did they all appear that Mr. Silver followed them. His pursuit ended at Harlan's Building, on Madison street, where the trio came to a halt, and proceeded up stairs. Silver followed them, and saw them go into Room 9 in the building above named, and quietly tried the door. It was locked. What the two urbane men done with the countryman is not known, but within a few minutes the party left the building by a rear entrance, the urbane gentlemen having received a hint that a detective was on their track. Officer Silver followed them, and overtook the country gentleman. He entered into conversation with him, and learned that he had a draft on the Beloit National Bank to the amount of $266.83. When the officer inquired of him as to the character of the two men, he answered that they were gentlemen. They wanted him to play with them a game with which he was not familiar, but which they proposed to instruct him in. They called it "bunko." Silver told him that the men were "steerers," and that "bunko" was a game in which "gentlemen" invariably won, and which countrymen eventually deplored. The rustic, Mr. E. B. Atchley, of Maplewood, declared that, so far as he knew, country gentlemen always won, and city gentlemen, being deficient in penetration, always lost. Silver took the country gentleman to the Chief of Police, where he learned that bunko was considered, by the ablest city minds, a game at which country visitors stood no chance. Mr. Washburn spoke for a quarter of an hour before the country gentleman was convinced. There being no evidence of a conclusive nature against the chief helmsman, Mr. W. E. Langdon, he was released. The country gentleman had a narrow escape.

PERSONAL.

George William Curtis will be the guest of Mrs. Wirt Dexter while in the city. The subject of his Monday evening lecture will be "Charles Dickens."

Mme. Lucca and Clara Louise Kellogg are to pay a compliment to an eminent sister artist, by attending at the performance of Miss Carlotta LeClercq in "As You Like It," at the Academy of Music, this evening.

To-morrow evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle will deliver his lecture, "Scripture Prophecy in its Relations to the American Republic," in the University place Baptist Church. All are invited to attend.

The following Chicagoans were enjoying themselves in Paris, Nice, and London at last accounts: Paris—John A. Cutler and family, Dr. Dyer and family, C. G. Dyer, Miss A. E. Hobart, W. H. D. Lewis, Mrs. W. S. Lewis, Edward J. Ninot, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Pullman, A. L. Rockwell. Nice—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Fargo, Miss Carrie Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac S. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. High, Charles P. Kellogg and family, W. H. Murray and family, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, S. P. Sladden. London—A. B. Adams, General John M. Corse and family, J. S. Curtis.

Pomeroy owns about 120,000 acres of the best land in Kansas.

Rosa Bonheur his finished seventy-one paintings in twenty-five years.

Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford's three years' engagement at New Haven, Ct., is to be supplemented by another year.

E. C. Bailey, formerly of the Boston *Herald*, has purchased the Concord (N. H.) *Patriot*.

The Rev. William Morley Punshon returns to England in April, and will take an important position in the Wesleyan Church.

Lieutenant Governor Belleau, of Quebec, has declined the seat in the Dominion Senate vacated by Mr. Bauchon.

Dr. Wesles, the eminent Church musician, and organist of Gloucester (Eng.) Cathedral, has been placed on the Civil list for an annual pension of £100.

Justin Andrews, for many years the principal managing editor of the Boston *Herald*, and the last five or six one of its proprietors, has sold his interest to the other members of the firm.

Judge Carom has accepted the Lieutenant Governorship of Quebec on condition that on the expiration of his term of office he shall receive his pension as Judge.

Dr. Perkins, of Newburyport, Mass., died on Saturday last, aged 69 years. He held high rank as a physician, and was a devoted student of astronomy, in which science he made some valuable discoveries.

Adelina Patti, whose regular operatic salary is several thousand dollars a night, to which is added several thousand dollars in gems, bestowed by enthusiastic idiots, is, in spite of all this royal income, poor. Her husband's debts soak up money as fast as the public can pour it into her treasury.

One of the events of last week was the birth of an infant son of Amadeo and Maria, King and Queen of Spain. The newspapers, misled by the incorrectness of the cable telegram, have announced that this baby is "heir to the Crown of Spain," implying, of course, that it was a first-born male child. King Amadeo was married in May, 1867, and the fruits of this union, besides the infant of last week, are Emanuel, born in January, 1869, and Carlos, born in November, 1870. Consequently, according to the laws of primogeniture, the little stranger who has been christened Louis Amadeo Fernando, is not heir apparent, nor is he likely to be. Even if the throne of Amadeo should survive his own day, there are two elder brothers of the baby Amadeo to be first served on the principle of first come.

Jack Frost as a Detonater.

From the Cecil (Md.) Democrat.

The unparalleled cold weather of Wednesday morning last, when the mercury fell as low as 12° below zero, had a remarkable effect on two poplar trees, standing one in the lawn and another at the gate of Mr. Samuel McIntire, who resides on the Glasgow road, a short distance beyond the Maryland State line, in Delaware. Mr. McIntire states that about the time he was getting up he heard a loud report, seeming to come from the tree in the lawn. When light dawned he went out and examined it, and found that the trunk, from the ground upward, a distance of twenty or more feet, was burst asunder as if by a huge wedge, or the explosion of nitroglycerine. This tree and the one at the roadside, split in the same manner, are silver poplars, in vigorous growth, and measuring nearly three feet across.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

New Bill Prepared by the Board of Trade.

The New Board to Fix Grades and Appoint Inspectors.

The Directors of the Board of Trade met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action upon the draft of bills relative to warehousing and grain-inspection, prepared by the Secretary, Mr. Randolph, and the Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects. After careful consideration, it was decided to present the following to the General Assembly, and endeavor to secure their adoption:

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, and prescribe their powers and duties," approved April 13, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, and modifying the title, powers, and duties of the "Railroad and Warehouse Commission."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the name or style of the Commissioners established by the act hereby amended shall be changed from "The Railroad and Warehouse Commission" to the Railroad Commission, by which name or style said Commission shall hereafter be known, or shall continue to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of the "Railroad and Warehouse Commission" as prescribed by the act aforesaid, except as herein modified.

SEC. 2. All powers conferred on said "Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners" in regard to warehouses and the proprietors, lessees, managers, or employes of warehouses, and all supervision of warehouses or their management, and all requirements of the proprietors or managers of warehouses, in regard to reports or statements, as authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, are hereby repealed.

A BILL for an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate public warehouses and the warehousing and inspection of grain, and to give effect to Article XIII. of the Constitution of the State," approved April 25, 1871, in force July 1, 1871, and to establish a Board of Warehouse and Grain Inspection Commissioners, and to prescribe their powers and duties.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That Sections 13 and 14 of the act to which this is an amendment be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. A Commission, to be known and styled "Warehouse and Grain Inspection Commission," shall be appointed as follows: Within ten days after this act shall take effect the Governor shall appoint three persons as such Commissioners, who shall hold their office until the next meeting of the General Assembly, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. At the next meeting of the General Assembly, and every two years thereafter, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three persons as said Commissioners, who shall hold their office from the time of their appointment for the term of two years, or until their successors are appointed and qualified.

SEC. 3. No person shall be appointed as Commissioner under this act who is at the time of his appointment in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with or interested in the management of any warehouse, or who is in any way, directly or indirectly, connected with or interested in the management of any railroad or transportation company, or who is in the employ of any warehouse proprietor or railroad or transportation company; and any person who, while holding said office, shall become connected, interested, or employed as aforesaid, shall be immediately removed from his office by the Governor, and the Governor shall have power to remove any such Commissioner at any time in his discretion.

SEC. 4. Before entering on the duties of his office, each of said Commissioners shall make, subscribe, and file with the Secretary of State an affidavit in the manner and form prescribed in the Constitution of this State, and shall enter into bonds, with security, to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duty as such Commissioner.

SEC. 5. Each of said Commissioners shall receive for his services a sum not exceeding $1,000 per annum, payable monthly from funds as herein provided. The office of said Commissioners shall be kept in the City of Chicago, and one of their number may be chosen by them as Secretary, who, in addition to his compensation as Commissioner, may be allowed an additional amount not exceeding $200 per annum, payable as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of said "Warehouse and Grain Inspection Commission" to have and exercise a general supervision of the warehousing and inspection of grain in all public warehouses of Class A, and they are specially charged with the duty of seeing that the law of this State in regard to such warehousing and inspection, and in regard to the management of public warehouses of Class A, are observed and respected; and are empowered, in the name and behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, to prosecute any infractions of laws in regard to such warehouse management or the inspection of grain, and for this purpose may employ counsel under the immediate sanction and approval of the Governor, at the expense of the State. All orders on the State Treasurer in payment of expenses, as authorized by this section, shall be made only by the Governor, and only on accounts or bills approved by him.

SEC. 7. Said Commissioners shall appoint a suitable person as Chief Inspector of Grain for every city in which is located any warehouse of Class A, and also all necessary Assistant Inspectors of Grain, and other necessary employes of the service. They shall also appoint a suitable person as Warehouse Registrar for each such city, and such assistants as may, in their judgment, be necessary to properly perform the duties imposed by law upon such Warehouse Registrar, or as may be further required by him by said Commissioners, and incident to a thorough performance of duty according to the true intent and meaning of the laws of this State in regard to said office of Warehouse Registrar. No person shall be appointed to any office by said Commissioners who is in any way directly or indirectly connected with or employed by any warehouse proprietor or railroad or other transportation company, or who is in any way interested in dealing in grain. Said Commissioners shall prescribe the respective duties of all their appointees; shall fix the amount of their compensation, and prescribe the time and manner of its payment; all appointments made by said Commissioners shall be revocable at their pleasure. Said Board of Commissioners shall have power to fix the rates of charges for the inspection of grain, both into and out of warehouse, which charges shall be a lien upon all grain so inspected, and may be collected of the owners, receivers, or shippers of such grain in such manner as the said Commissioners may prescribe said charges shall be regulated in such a manner as will, in the judgment of the Commissioners, produce as near as may be, sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the Commission service and no more. All necessary expenses incident to the inspection of grain, to the office of Registrar, and of the Warehouse and Grain Inspection Commission, economically administered, including necessary office rents and the salaries of the Commissioners, shall be deemed expenses of the inspection service, and shall be paid from the funds collected for the same. The Chief Inspector shall upon entering upon the duties of his office, be required to take an oath, as in the cases of officers, and he shall execute a bond to the people of the State of Illinois in the penal sum of $50,000, with sureties to be approved by the Board of Commissioners of Warehouses and Grain Inspection, with a condition therein that he will faithfully and strictly discharge the duties of his said office of Inspector according to law, and the rules and regulations prescribing those duties, and that he will pay all damages to any person or persons, who may be injured by reason of his neglect, refusal, or failure to comply with the law, and the rules and regulations aforesaid, and each Assistant Inspector shall take an oath and execute a bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with like conditions, and to be approved in like manner as is provided in the case of the Chief Inspector, which said several bonds shall be filed in the office of said Commissioners, and suit may be brought upon said bond or bonds in any Court having jurisdiction thereof, for the use of the person or persons injured. The said Commission shall establish all proper and necessary rules and regulations for the government of their appointees, and may alter or modify them as necessity and experience shall render proper. Upon complaint in writing to the said Board of Commissioners, supported by reasonable and satisfactory proof, that any person, appointed or employed by them, under the provisions of this act, has violated any of the rules prescribed for his government, has been guilty of any improper official act, or has been found inefficient or incompetent for the duties of his position, such person shall be immediately removed from his office or employment by said Commissioners.

SEC. 8. The said Commissioners and said Inspector shall at all times have the right to visit and examine any and all parts of any warehouse of Class A, and shall have the right to require an official test of any scales used for the weighing of grain in such warehouses, and said Commissioners shall have the right to examine any and all books or memoranda kept by the managers of such warehouses in regard to any matter connected with such warehouse business.

SEC. 9. The said Warehouse and Grain Inspector shall have power to establish a proper number and standard of grain, and may alter or change the same from time to time; *provided*, no modification or change of grades shall be made, or any new ones established, without public notice being given of such contemplated change for at least twenty days prior thereto; and, *provided, further*, that no mixture of old and new grades, even though designated by the same name or designation, shall be permitted while in store. In all matters involving doubt on the part of the Chief Inspector, or any Assistant Inspector, as to the proper inspection of any lot of grain, or in case any owner, consignee, or shipper of grain, or any warehouse manager, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Inspector, or any Assistant Inspector, an appeal may be made to said Board of Commissioners, and a decision of the majority of said Board shall be final.

SEC. 10. The said Board of Commissioners of Warehouse and Grain Inspection shall, on or before the 1st day of December in each year, and oftener, if required by the Governor to do so, make a report to the Governor of their doings for the preceding year, containing such facts, statements, and explanations as will disclose the workings of said Commission, and what, if any, proceedings in law have been instituted by said Commissioners, and the present condition of such proceedings. They shall, in their annual report, and oftener if required, make a full exhibit of all financial matters under their charge, and shall also, as the Governor may direct, make report to him on any subject connected with the warehousing or inspection of grain.

SEC. 11. No grain shall be delivered from store from any warehouse of Class A, for which, or representing which, warehouse receipts have been issued, except on return of such receipts stamped or otherwise plainly marked by the Warehouse Registrar with the words, "registered for cancellation," and the date thereof.

SEC. 12. In case of the death, resignation, or removal of any Commissioner of Warehouse and Grain Inspection during the term of his appointment, the Governor shall immediately appoint a successor, who shall hold his office until the next meeting of the General Assembly, when said office shall be filled in the same manner as if said term had expired.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCE property, on very liberal terms:
Southeast corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., 225x175 feet.
Southeast corner Michigan-av. and Forty-eighth-st., 200x161 feet.
Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.), near South Park boulevard, 700x173 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, south front, west of Vincennes-av., 630x156 feet.
Oakwood boulevard, north front, west of Vincennes-av., 350x135 feet.
South Park boulevard, two corners of Oakwood, 350x150 feet.
Vincennes-av., southwest corner Oakwood boulevard, 155x210 feet.
The above beautiful property will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and on extremely easy terms.
Also, a large amount of very select property in the immediate vicinity of the great South Park.
The attention of builders and of those intending to erect private residences in the spring is especially called to this property, being the best and cheapest of its kind in market. Titles beyond question.
J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE ACRE PROPERTY—80 acres in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 13, fronting north on Harrison and south on Twelfth-st.
40 acres in N. W. ¼ 18, 39, 13, fronting north on Madison, south on Harrison-st.
56 lots in four blocks fronting east on Western-av., between Forty-first and Forty-second-sts.
40 acres adjoining Irving Park and Montrose, near crossing of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, and Northwestern Railroad.
The above tracts are for sale at a bargain and on desirable terms, and are all first-class property.
REA & COATES, 188 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts.; title perfect; warranty deeds; a very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest; no agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 873 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE WITH all the modern improvements, such as water, gas, and closets, etc., 13 rooms, with all the furniture complete, including piano, etc., with lot 60x190, No. 752 West Lake-st., west of Union Park, which is destined to become one of the best outside business streets in the city; the ground alone is worth $200 per foot, the house and furniture will rent for $150 per month; price for house, furniture, and grounds, $14,000, ⅓ down, balance can remain 3 years at 8 per cent. Inquire on the premises, or SNYDER & LEE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BASEMENT COTtage in part payment for suburban property. Also a lot near Lincoln Park which will sell on easy terms. Address T 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—50X100 FEET ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of Market and Superior-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, EAST front on Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.; would exchange for business lot. House and lot on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth. Lot 25x150 on Arnold-st., near Twenty-ninth. Lot 40x190 on West Madison-st., on long time, on the best part of the street. ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST TWELFTH-ST.—25 LOTS ON Twelfth-st., between Robey and Hoyne, at $1,250 each; ¼ cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. MATTESON, 60 SASALLE-St., 120x103 northwest corner Van Buren-st. and Centre-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL LEASES RUNNING 99 years at fixed rent. The only ones of the kind to be obtained. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST.—FRAME COTTAGE house and lot, No. 795 Lake-st., near Robey; price low. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$400—AT ABOVE PRICE LOTS ON West Side; they are worth $600; small payment down and very easy terms. A. G. STOREY & SON, 145 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST-CLASS MARBLE front avenue residence, with a 50-foot lot, fronting east; and as regards beauty, finish, and convenience it cannot be excelled in Chicago. Price, $30,000, and none but actual purchasers who mean business need apply. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES OF LAND, ALMOST IN the centre of the city—Block 7, southwest corner of Thirty-first and Wallace-sts.; investigate; bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, SOUTHWEST corner Clark and Madison-sts.
40 acres on Seventy-first-st.
40 acres on Sixty-seventh-st.
20 acres in Sec. 24, 38, 13.
40 acres on Armitage road, cor. Crawford-av.
Marble-front house, Wabash-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., with furniture.

FOR SALE—FOR A FEW DAYS—UNDER THE market, a few choice lots northwest and southwest; also, several houses from $1,500 to $18,000, on the West and South Sides; also, several tracts of acre property very low, suitable to subdivide. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ANY PERSON WISHING TO PURchase a house in one of the best neighborhoods in the city, and in the prettiest brick block in the West Division would give themselves a benefit to take a look at 3 swell front French roof brick houses, containing 14 rooms each, situated on West Monroe-st., between Paulina and Wood-sts. Apply at house, for good prices and easy terms, and save yourself the commissions.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSES, MICHIgan, Prairie, Wabash-avs; $15,000, $18,000, $25,000. Brick house Highwood $5,000; easy terms. S. MEARS, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—40x80 FEET ON SOUTHEAST CORNER of Randolph and Wells-st.; also, 46 feet and 5 inches adjoining the 80 feet fronting on Wells. Inquire at 1140 Indiana-av. C. STOSE.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-ROOM GOTHIC HOUSE, newly and handsomely furnished in all the departments, including coal and wood, and also good barn, fine horse and carriage house, surrounded with fruit and shade trees. Lot 150x50. Sold on account of ill health of the lady owner. Good schools in the neighborhood and worth $5,000; will sell for $4,000; part cash. Address T 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION, MONday, Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock a. m., we will sell to the highest bidder:
8 lots on Loomis-st.
4 lots on Howard-st., near Blue Island-av. and Eighteenth-st.
Sewer and water on Loomis-st., out of the fire limits, and convenient to horse cars and the great manufacturing district.
Abstract complete; title perfect; terms easy. Further particulars at time of sale, or by A. LIMBERG & CO., corner Washington-st. and Fifth-av.
J. C. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—WE WILL sell some good lots near horse cars on five years' time in monthly payments of $8, $12, $20, $30, and $36, without interest. The rent of a small house will pay for the lot in five years. HESS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE OR TEN ACRES NEAR WEST Side parks at fair price and good terms, by HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON WABASH-AV., NEAR THIRty-fifth-st.; a decided bargain if taken at once. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON TWENTY-FIFTH-ST. $350, on monthly or weekly payments if desired. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE FRAME CHURCH BUILDing, with 100 feet of ground, Burnside-st., near Twenty-ninth. HENRY P. GEORGE, 89 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. RESIDENCE, PRICE $10,000, ⅓ cash; can't be excelled as regards beauty, convenience and location, for the price. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE 9 ROOMS, AND LOT, 441 Second-st., $2,775, $350 cash, balance $35 per month. McKOWN, 240 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD—FOR A SHORT TIME; greatest bargain in this beautiful suburb; choice and valuable corner, 150 feet, south front on Forty-seventh-st., three minutes walk from station; only corner to be had in the vicinity; owner has good reason for selling; call, see plat, price, $25 per foot less than it will bring when the spring opens. Absolutely the best bargain to be had at Kenwood.
JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW FIGURE, AND ON LONG time, 90x198 feet, on Adams-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin, or will exchange for well located suburban property, and assume $50,000 or $100,000. W. O. COLE, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—106x75, CORNER OF VanBuren and Sherman-sts.; 100x83, northeast corner of Jefferson and DeKoven-sts.; parties wishing to improve no money required down. Inquire at 138 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, ON TERMS TO SUIT to parties wishing to build, lots on Western-av., Lexington, Polk, and Taylor-sts. Inquire of G. CADWELL, at 185 South Clark-st., in bank.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—ONE OF THE BEST IN THIS State, situated 14 miles south of Wilmington, Ill.; 160 acres; will be sold on easy terms. Inquire No. 9 West Chicago-av., near bridge.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CLIFTON CEMENT Works, on the Tennessee River, Tenn. Also, 2,300 acres of cotton land in Carrol County, Miss. For terms address MRS. C. H. BROWN, P. O. Box 28, Nashville, Tenn.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO OR suburban property, a beautiful home in Rockford; house of 12 rooms, one acre of ground, on a corner, with a good barn; all kinds of fruit and shrubbery; choice location; no incumbrance, and title perfect. H. WHIPPLE & CO., 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEBRASKA LANDS—10,330 ACRES OF the finest-located lands in Wayne and Dixon Counties, Nebraska, for sale at one-half their value. Must be sold soon for cash to settle up an estate. Title perfect. For particulars inquire or address DAVIS & PIKE, 88 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—ACRE PROPERTY ON HALSTED-ST., between Thirtieth and Fortieth-sts. Address D 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $5,000; $3,000 gold-bearing bonds first payment. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 52 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

WANTED—FOR CASH—A LOT IN NORTH DIvision, between Division and Diversey-sts., east of Halsted-st. Must be a bargain. Address, with full description and price, C., P. O. Box 331.

WANTED—WELL IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for cash payments, worth about $40,000; must be a bargain. Also some desirable dock property, and some good lots and acres at low prices. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE A NUMBER OF APPLICAtions for houses and lots in each division; we also want lots outside fire limits. Owners wishing to sell please call or address H. OSBORN & SON, 128 South Clark-st.

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT ON one of the avenues south, worth from $8,000 to $10,000. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE IN GOOD locality, with brick basement, lake water, gas, sewerage, barn, and lot; cash customer. E. H. CUMMINGS, 100 East Randolph-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS OF horses, wagons, carriages, harnesses, thirty days' credit given. Money advanced on goods in my charge. O. BRIGGS, 221 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH—OR EXCHANGE FOR property—Three horses; one can trot in 2:48. Also, one buggy and harness. Apply at 307 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE AT 19 NORTH SANgamon-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW SUBDIVISION—80 LOTS ON Western and Grand-avs. and Fourth-st., near street cars, $350 each. LARKIN & JENKS, S. E. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Room 1.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ONE MILE FROM THE STAtion at Maywood. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—2½ OR 5 ACRES AT CORNELL, ONLY $2,200 per acre if taken soon. Lots near Boulevard $600 each; easy terms. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF SOUTH Park and Oak-wood Bulevards, a magnificent corner for a first-class residence, or for a block of buildings; 152x150 feet to an 18 foot alley. This lot (being at the corner of two Bulevards) is the cheapest and finest lot south of the city limits; will be sold at a bargain if taken immediately. Title unquestionable. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT MAYWOOD—I WILL SELL FOR cash my house and 264 feet, east front, of land—one-half block—for $1,800 less than the market value. Reason for selling at such a sacrifice, I am going to Colorado, and want the money. J. E. AMBROSE, Agent Fountain Colony, Kuhns' European Hotel.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 77 CLARK-ST., 2 acres of ground, with fine residence, at Winnetka; house has 10 rooms, bath-room, range, furnace, mantels, cellar, &c., fronting Public Square.
Two farms, adjoining Mendota, on C. B. & Q. R. R., to exchange for Chicago property.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LASALLE-ST. Evanston house and lot worth $8,000; would take house and lot worth about $4,000 in part payment. Englewood lots, near depot, church, and schools. Austin lots, near depot and school.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES IN SECTION 15, NEAR Central Park.
54 acres in Section 15, near Central Park.
111x150 feet corner North LaSalle and Chestnut-sts.
137x101 feet corner North LaSalle-st. and Chicago-av.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 and 272 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN AND NORWOOD PARK—WE have choice lots and blocks for sale or trade. WILSON, PEIRCE & CO., 104½ Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE, with barn, located at 549 Michigan-av. The furniture will be sold cheap. Apply on premises, or of OSCAR FIELD, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

TO RENT—QUIET, RETIRED HOUSE, 7 ROOMS, furniture nearly new, cost $1,182; for sale at $600. Terms easy. Call early; bargain. 124 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FURNITURE FOR SALE, OR WILL rent nicely furnished, house on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Rare chance for a pleasant home. LEVI WING & CO., 339 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW COTTAGE, NO. 154 COTTAGE Row, corner Shurtleff-av. and Thirtieth-st. Five good rooms, closets, and pantry; water, etc. Apply to JOHN A. SMALL, 1008 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS, cheap; take pay in board. Apply at 807 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FROM MARCH 1, 1873, TWO-STORY and basement brick dwelling house, with all modern improvements, No. 108 North Dearborn-st. For particulars inquire at the office of the Ætna Insurance Company, No. 163 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICE, LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED room, with bay window; gas; at 185 West Van Buren-st.; only $16 per month.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 187 Superior-st., between LaSalle and Wells. Inquire at 198 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT rooms, moderate rent, at 167 South Halsted-st.; one small room 186 West Jackson-st., cheap.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, by day, week, or month, at 34 South Clinton.

TO RENT—THE FIRST FLOOR, 4 ROOMS, WITH 2 rooms in basement, in the 2-story dwelling No. 15 South Desplaines-st. Also 3 rooms. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR (6 ROOMS) 139 Twenty-second-st. W. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND unfurnished rooms by the day, week, or month, at the St. Julien, 151 and 153 Dearborn-st. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SMALL ROOM, suitable for one or two persons, in quiet dwelling house, at 514 Wabash-av., near Harmon-court.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR light housekeeping very cheap, near cars. Apply after 10 a. m., up-stairs, at 277 Forquer-st., near Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—SLEEPING ROOMS, AT 73 SOUTH Halsted-st. hotel, newly opened and elegantly furnished; lodgings, 75c to $1. B. MAUZY, Proprietor.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—TO WHOLESALE TRADE, FIRST floor and basement; also lofts, separate or together, of building Nos. 142 and 144 Wabash-av. Location and building are first-class. Second floor rented for wholesale millinery goods. Will be rented on favorable terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 259 South Clark-st., near corner of Jackson-st. Inquire in store from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—STORES, HOUSES, ROOMS, VACANT lots, &c., in best localities on South Side; very cheap. C. L. JENKS, 145 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN PURINGTON & SCRANTON'S Block—One double store and basement, 40 feet. One single store and basement, 20 feet. Ten large offices, well arranged and lighted. Store and lofts, 241 South Water-st., corner Franklin. Four offices opposite Lumber Exchange. One small store or office, Franklin-st., near Water. One double, 54x160, 302 and 304 Wabash-av. One single store, 27x160, 298 and 300 Wabash-av. One dwelling-house in Evanston, $40 per month. PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 270 and 272 South Water-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BUILDING, 13 AND 15 NORTH Canal-st., between Lake and Randolph, suitable for manufacturing business. Engine, boiler, and shafting in running order, for sale. Apply between 12 and 1 o'clock. THOS. LONERGAN, 27 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORES—CORNER OF RANDOLPH-ST., extending from Michigan-av. to Central Depot. Store, basement, and four stories, 40x100 ft. of West Washington-st., west of Clinton, very cheap. ROBERT REID, 150 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DOCK FRONTING ON TWELFTH-ST., east of River. Choicest location in the city, by W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—AND LEASE FOR SALE OF LARGE store on Twenty-second-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Address P 25, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WE HAVE TWO GOOD OFFICES ON first floor, suitable for real estate or commission. EDWIN C. LEWIS, 104½ South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, a nicely furnished room on the West Side, with or without board, on first or second floor. A front room preferred. Address, giving terms and full description, S 46, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE OF 6 or 8 rooms, by man and wife, without children or boarders; must be convenient to the city cars; furniture will be well taken care of, and possession required on or before March 1. S 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, A nicely furnished house; must be pleasantly located. Address K 14, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

24 BISHOP COURT, SECOND DOOR FROM Madison-st., near Union Park—Just opened and newly-furnished, first-class rooms and board; good table; desirable location; large rooms for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

26 BISHOP-COURT, FIRST DOOR FROM MADIson-st., near Union Park—Board and rooms, en suite or single. House newly furnished. All modern improvements.

72 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON-ST.—A pleasant and nicely furnished front room, with board.

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; also one single room, with board.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished front, double and single rooms; first-class board. Terms moderate.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BEST OF BOARD, with large room well warmed, closet, dressing room, hot and cold water; suitable for a single gentleman.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO LARGE HANDsomely furnished rooms, and one large unfurnished room, with board; house modern; location and accommodation No. 1.

EVERETT HOUSE, 218 TO 228 WEST MADISON-st., corner Peoria-st. A. Bushee, Proprietor. Permanent boarders can secure pleasant rooms, with first-class board, at reasonable rates. Also day-boarders.

South Side.

22 SIXTEENTH-ST.—FRONT ROOM, WITH ALcove; also back room, with board; house has all modern improvements, and newly furnished. Terms reasonable.

43 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING HOUSE. First-class board, with room, $4 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano; day board, $4.

372 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, SUITable for two, with board.

499 SOUTH DEARBORN-ST. (BURNSIDE-ST.), near Twenty-ninth—A nice, cheerful family hotel; excellent table, and surprisingly low prices; front rooms for married couples, $13 and $15; single rooms, $6.

541 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single; large closet, water, gas, &c.; also front side room.

582 STATE-ST., FIRST-CLASS BOARD, GOOD rooms, terms reasonable.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed front suite, second floor; also parlor floor, 3 rooms, unfurnished except carpets, to gentlemen and wives, with board; rooms have hot and cold water; accommodations strictly first-class.

796 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM and bath rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. A few day boarders accommodated.

884 INDIANA-AV., CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH-st.—To rent, with board, furnished rooms. Terms moderate.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BEAUTIFUL BACK parlor; also, a pleasant room, with board. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM WITH A PRIVATE FAMILY for two gentlemen; South Side preferred. Address R K S, 146 State-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BILLIARD TABLE, ZELLER-MAKE, cues and stand complete, cheap. Call and make an offer. G. HAINES, Room 1, 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW COUNTERS, BLACK walnut tops, first-class in every respect, cheap for cash. W. T. RUNALS, 226 Walnut-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A STORE FIXTURES and dwelling, at 85 North Elizabeth-st., to be moved in a month.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE GOOD FIRE-PROOF safes, cheap, at No. 32 Fifth-av., near Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS, TEN tons of cable rope. Inquire 230 South Clark-st., near Fourteenth-st. Cash paid for iron and metals.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DERRICKS, ALL SIZES, from 24 to 60 feet long. WILLIAM McKAY, 1st West Jackson-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RETAIL DRUG store; must speak German. 330 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—CLERK, PORTER, AND SALESMAN. Also man with small capital, in cash business. Apply at 157 Fifth-av., Room 10.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN WRITE well, and come well recommended. Address B, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIPPING CLERK. None but those with unexceptionable references need address Y 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD BUTCHER; STEADY EMployment; a German preferred. Call at No. 151 West Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. ADDRESS, with references, C. H. REEVES, Aurora, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD PATERN-MAKER BY W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 275 South Canal-st., city.

WANTED—A WOOD-TURNER, WHO THORoughly understands the business, at 371 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—SIX BOOK COMPOSITORS, THIS morning. PHŒNIX JOB PRINING CO., 51 South Canal-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER AT BASSETT'S Boarding Stables, rear of 15 and 17 Harmon-court.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS TO call on JONES, 169 West Madison-st. Big inducements offered to sell our new $1.50 corn sheller.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART COLORED BOY TO work around house and wait on table, with references. Can apply at 251 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADY CANVASSERS for a good thing. Apply to W. M. FERRIS, at Oragin, Bros. & Co., 143 and 145 Lake-st., for ten days.

WANTED—3 GOOD FARM HANDS; NONE but regular farmers need apply. A. N. HART, 190 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 11 a. m.

WANTED—AT 833 WABASH-AV., ONE FIREMAN and one bell boy.

WANTED—ONE GOOD HARDWARE AND ONE good boot and shoe salesman of 4 to 6 years' experience; first-class. Enclose references and photographs. Address HANNAH, LAY & Co., Traverse City, Mich.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN IN THE CITY, and any number for the country, for a business that any man can do, and that will pay from $5 to $8 a day. Anyone that can raise from $4.50 to $8 can have steady employment. Call early, ready for business, and success we guarantee. RAY & CO., No. 25 West Lake-st.

WANTED—WE OFFER THE BEST INDUCEments in the city to men out of employment. SMITH & WHITHORN, 174 West Washington-st.

WANTED—5 RELIABLE WIDE-AWAKE MEN that want good paying business and honorable. Call or address BANGS & CO., Exchange Block, Room 55.

WANTED—A FEW CANVASSERS FOR THE BEST advertising medium in Chicago. Address, with reference, T 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ON SOUTH WATER-st.; wages, $4 per week. Address, in own handwriting, N 92, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A smart man to buy an A 1 printing office in good location, and with a large connection; for sale for about half its value; good reason for selling. Address, at once, G H, care of H. H. Chandler, Newspaper Advertising Agency, 91 Madison-st.

A ONE-THIRD INTEREST IN A WELL ESTABlished manufacturing business in Chicago for sale; price, $2,500. Apply at once to CLAFLIN BROS., 131 La Salle-st.

CIGAR STORE, 475 WABASH-AV., TO RENT; best up-town stand in the city; rent very low. Inquire LEWIS MOSS, 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT NO. 905 MICHIGAN-AV., THE lease and furniture of a first-class boarding-house, in marble-front block, near Twenty-fifth-st.; furniture is new, and all the rooms are occupied by desirable and permanent boarders; good city or suburban real estate will be taken in part pay. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FURNITURE STORE NOW DOING AN EXTENsive business, and the leading store in one of the most prosperous cities of Northern Illinois, for sale; stock all fresh and desirable; horse, harness, furniture car, and everything in complete business order. Also, fine residence, with barn, shade and fruit trees, and all conveniences. Capital required about $7,000. For particulars inquire of B. MAUZY, 73 South Halsted-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE—APPLY AT 230 NORTH Clark-st.

MECHANICAL AND MANUFACTURING INTERests for sale. Partners wanted from $250 to $5,000. ALBRECHT & CO., General Brokers, 171 East Madison-st., Room 15.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXtures, with an established trade, cheap. Apply to CAMP & BIDDLE, corner Thirtieth and State-sts.

NEW YORK—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A first-class Broadway hotel for sale. Address B H, Station D, N. Y.

ONE OF THE BEST MEAT AND VEGITABLE stands in the city for sale. Call or address for three days, 342 West Lake-st., Chicago.

THE FURNITURE, BUSINESS, ETC., OF THE Revere House, 46, 48, and 50 North Halsted-st., for sale cheap for cash. House contains about 40 rooms, including billiard and sample room, and good barn on premises. House well filled with boarders. For terms, etc., apply at house. A big chance for parties wanting a hotel boarding-house with cheap rent and business established.

THE STOCK OF SEEDS, AGRICULTURAL IMplements, etc., with store fixtures, of F. S. Kellogg, Seed Dealer, for sale at a bargain; worth about $4,000. Apply to R. E. JENKINS, Assignee, 159 LaSalle-st.

TO PRINTERS AND BOOK-BINDERS—A ONE-third or two-third interest in a job printing and book-binding establishment for sale. Call at the office of Kuhns' European Hotel, 145 Dearborn-st., first door south of Tribune Building, between 10 and 12 a. m. and 4 and 5 p. m.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN A well-established genteel business, paying that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 38.

$25 TO $75 SAVED IN FARE TO FAMILIES going to Colorado, by becoming members of the S. W. Colony of Colorado. This is the best and most healthy Territory in the Union, and we are located in the best part of the Territory; free homesteads to be had in the vicinity; work guaranteed to those who want it. GILL & HAWKES, 171 East Madison-st., Room 1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MANUFACTURING business, and good trade now established; goods pay well, and can be sold according to means to manufacture. About $20,000 necessary; more can be used. Reference required. Address E 63, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $50,000 TO $100,000, to extend a substantial cash business, well established, safe and profitable. Supply of and demand for products unlimited. Parties and references must be unexceptionable. Address GEORGE W. SHARP, Lind's Block.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500, FOR THE best paying manufacturing business in Chicago. Address L 44, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN OFFICE-MAN WITH small capital to take one-half of a new and very profitable business. G. W. COOK, 135 Clark-st., corner of Madison, Room 8.

PARTNER WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED and well established retail clothier a partner with $8,000 to $15,000 capital. Address H 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A MANUFACTURING business established 5 years; amount, $3,000 to $5,000. Address E 63, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN THAT know how to make money when money is plenty and everybody has it, can find the very thing they want at our place. Men are making $8 to $12 a day in city and country and find the business better the longer tried. Sample free. MERRILL & CO., 25 and 27 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL ONE OF THE greatest labor-saving inventions ever invented. Address immediately, J. BUDD & CO., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS AND canvassers, both male and female, wanted at 135 Clark-st., corner Madison, Room 8.

AGENTS WANTED—GOOD CANVASSERS ARE making $10 to $12 a day with my goods; every article is as staple as flour; samples free. C. M. LININGTON, 52 West Monroe-st., Chicago.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAKE OR FULTON-ST., BETWEEN Reuben and Lincoln, a black beaver cape, trimmed with black silk fringe, bow of gros grain ribbon, jet ornament on back. A suitable reward will be paid for the return of same to 148 Walnut-st., corner of Lincoln.

LOST—A LADY'S PORTMONNAIE CONTAINING a $10 gold piece and some currency, either in Farwell's store or in horse car between Market and Twenty-second-sts. The gold piece being a souvenir will pay more than its value to finder. Room 50 Central Union Block, corner Market and Madison-sts.

LOST—$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID AND NO questions asked to any one returning papers contained in overcoat stolen from 274 West Lake-st., Thursday evening last, to J. M. VIERS, 772 West Lake-st.

FOUND—ON HALSTED-ST., BETWEEN MILwaukee-av. and Chicago-av., a pocketbook containing money. The owner can have the same by proving property. 231 North Halsted-st. P. McMAHON.

FOUND—AT 256 SOUTH MAY-ST., ON WEDNESday night, Feb. 5, a dark bay horse, about 12 years old, with new shoes; the owner can have him.

STRAYED—FROM MY OFFICE, 135 LASALLE-ST., Thursday evening, 6 o'clock, a large gray mare, 15 or 16 hands high, attached to an open buggy. The horse is in good condition, good mane and tail. The buggy is painted dark brown, with heavy undergear, the hubs being unusually heavy. The harness is silvermounted with the letter K on the blinds. Any person knowing the whereabouts of this property will please make it known at Police Headquarters, or JOS. KAUFMANN, 135 LaSalle, corner Madison-st.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—WHILE TIED NEAR the corner of Monroe and Canal-sts., about 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon, a large pony, color dark brown, long hair, racks under saddle, with bran new saddle, martingale and bridle, made of light colored leather. Finder will be liberally rewarded by informing J. R. MOURSE, Jr., 34 West Twelfth-st.

$5.00 REWARD—LOST—A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland dog, on the 29th of January. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to J. WICKERS, 142 and 146 Front-st., near Chicago and Milwaukee-avs.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS—FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—REPAIRing and tuning promptly attended to, at 269 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, IN GOOD condition, for cash. Address T 40, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED, FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

NO DIVORCE, NO FEE—DIVORCES LEGALLY obtained for causes; all law business tended to. Address Room 3, 347 South Clark-st. Inclose stamp.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A TEACHER OF TWELVE YEARS' experience as Principal of Public Schools, desires a position in some school where the services of a good live teacher are needed. English, German, Latin, Greek and the Natural Sciences, etc., thoroughly taught. Address P. O. Box 189, Salem, Ill.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ROBERT WILLIAMS, by LENA ANDERSEN. Address 136 Wesson-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD PASTRY cook, one that understands the business, to go into the country. Address J. F. W., Tribune office.

WANTED—A TIDY, CHEERFUL, AND WILLING girl, German or Swede, to do general housework in a small family; must be a good plain cook; wages, $3.50 per week. Call at 1455 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR Bohemian girl, to do general housework. Inquire 1165 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family. Apply 579 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply at 839 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN OLD GIRL FOR LIGHT GENERal housework; family of three, no children. 212 Ellis-av., or 156 Washington-st., Room 30.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON for small family; good wages. Northeast corner Tyler and Paulina-sts.

WANTED—ONE GOOD, SMART, ACTIVE GIRL that understands dining room work, with references, at 959 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GOOD KITCHEN GIRL; MUST BE A good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at once. No. 6 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—AT 166 CALUMET-AV., COMPETENT girl for general housework.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a small family. 388 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WHITE-SHIRT MAKers, with Wheeler & Wilson machine, at TOMLINSON & SNYDER'S, 160 State-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SEWING GIRL AT 84 TWENTY-sixth-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WET NURSE—APPLY AT 440 WEST Washington-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ARTIFICIAL FLOWermakers can find steady work by addressing 1 week H 28, Tribune office. Also girls to learn the art.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOOKKEEPER OF large experience and undoubted capacity, or would write up sets for a moderate consideration. Address Y 10, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHOTOGRAPH INK artist, with some first-class gallery in the city. Address H 25, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART BOY, 16 years old; understands the care of horses and cows well; can milk, and can be very useful; private family preferred. Address G 92, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN TO DO CHORES in a private house or work in a store, &c., part of the time for his board. Address T 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN FOR A wholesale manufacturing firm, to sell on commission to the grocery, drug, or hardware trade, on the Missouri River. Been on the said route for two years for a wholesale house in this city. Will continue to handle their goods. Address Y 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to cook, wash and iron in a private family. South Side preferred. Apply at No. 216 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN FIRST-CLASS family. Apply at 32 Dussold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do second work in a private family. Apply at 403 Centre-av., near Taylor-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, in a respectable boarding-house. Call at 843 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work or general housework, in a small family. Please call at 281 Twentieth-st., South Side, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework, in a small family; would like to live in American family. Address No. 29 Butler-st., near Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—2 GOOD GIRLS AS COOK, ing, washing, or to do general housework, if required. Call as soon as possible, at 200 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND up stairs work. Call for 3 days at 265 South Morgan-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AS governess, in a respectable family; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT, 90 East Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

CASH HIGHEST PRICE FOR CLAIMS ON THE Republic and all other bankrupt insurance companies. J. H. UNDERWOOD & CO., 81 Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER PURchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 60 LaSalle-st.

I PAY THE HIGHEST RATES IN CASH FOR claims or balances against insolvent insurance companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERALS; COMMERcial and secured paper purchased at 188 Madison-st., Room 8, by DERRICK & HULBURD.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR 60 OR 90 DAYS. FIRST-class paper bought and sold. H. LOWY, Room 5, southwest corner of Clark and Monroe-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON GOOD SECURITY, IN sums from $1,000 to $5,000; purchase money paper wanted. G. S. LACEY & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate, at current rates. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—I HAVE $4,000 OR $3,500 TO LOAN FOR 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, on real estate or undoubted collaterals. JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED ILLINOIS farms or city real estate. E. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

A LARGE STOCK OF STATIONARY ENGINES, from 6-horse power to 50-horse power, with boilers, in stock. Call, or send for circular to W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

BOLT-CUTTERS, DRILLS, FARRAR SURFACERS, combined planers and matchers, resawing machines, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND BOILER, 45-horse power, 15 feet long, 56-inch diameter, 48 4-inch flues, in thorough repair, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 80 pounds to the square inch. Inquire of American Boiler Works, 336 South Halsted-st.

ONE 16-FOOT 30-INCH SWING, TWO 12-FOOT 24-inch swing, six 10-foot 20-inch swing, eight 8-foot 20-inch swing, five 6-foot 16-inch swing engine lathes, cheap, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND IRON-PLANER, 6-FEET bed; 24x24; price $350, at W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES; WE HAVE three in stock; will be sold at half the price of new ones, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TWO SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENGINES, one 8, one 10-horse power, for sale cheap, by W. A. JAMES, ROCHE & SPENCER, 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER FOR THE MATRImonial News, No. 4 is out, enlarged. MATRIMONIAL NEWS COMPANY, Box 507, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

FLAG STAFFS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES ON hand and made to order, by leaving orders with GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., 226 South Water-st.

TO TUCKPOINTING CONTRACTORS—WANTED to let the tuckpointing of five jobs. Inquire, for particulars, at new brick building, corner of Harrison and Third-av., between 10 and 12 a. m. to-day.

WANTED—WE ARE OFFERING EXTRA INducements to good men, to sell our machines. Persons desiring employment by which to make good wages, are invited to call at 341 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF OLD, BROken, also good watches, old gold, silver, fire-arms, and all goods of value; cash paid. J. C. BARTLETT, 283 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO TAKE A CHILD TO nurse. Apply at 334 Burnside-st.

WANTED—A CITY SALOON LICENSE. INQUIRE at Room 18, 126 East Madison-st.

WANTED—SPANISH GREYHOUND PUPPY. ADdress Porter Kuhns' European Hotel, 145 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SALOON LICENSE. Address, with price, S 56, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR RESIDENCE PROPERTY on the West Side, or other good real estate, stock in a Lake Superior iron mine; the mine working its usual force this winter, is possible; the mine working its usual force this winter, in good condition, and promising prompt dividends. As an interest-paying investment, it is believed to be A No. 1. Address F 85, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BEING ABOUT TO REMOVE TO our new office, 153 LaSalle-st., we offer to exchange for city or suburban real estate, the carpets, furniture, maps, etc., with lease of our present office which is one of the best furnished and supplied offices in the city. Will pay some cash or assume some incumbrance if necessary. BLANCHARD BROTHERS, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, 393 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE IOWA LANDS FOR real or personal property. Also several farms in this and adjoining States. M. A. LAWRENCE & CO., 161 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$12,000 WORTH OF improved property adjoining the Everett House, on Peoria and Madison-sts., for a farm or acre property near West Side parks. D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Dealers, 188 West Madison-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES. General Office, 150 State-st., Branch Office, 932 Wabash-av. Persons having old Grover & Baker sewing machines are invited to call and see the new improvements and hear something to their advantage.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st., 167 Milwaukee-av., and 105 Twenty-second-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 116 SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments; also, machines repaired. Open evenings.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved sold or rented on easy monthly payments. BURNHAM & FLANNERY, City Agents, main office 338 West Madison-st., branch 960 Wabash-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. BUTT, NATURAL CLAIRVOYANT, TEST and business medium; also will make physical examinations. 21 South Desplaines-st., up-stairs; price, $1.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—NEW OFFICE OR PARLOR STOVE. Can be seen at store 188 Clark-st.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings in the British Parliament Yesterday.

Full Details of the Recent Northfleet Disaster.

Thrilling Description of the Terrible Scenes on the Ill-Fated Vessel.

Carlist Insurgents in Northern Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, notice was given of the introduction of bills providing for the abolition of capital punishment; looking to the establishment of a protectorate over the Feejee Islands; providing that all treaties made between Great Britain and foreign powers must receive the ratification of Parliament; legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister; and providing for the purchase of the English railways by the Government.

In the House, to-day, Baillier Cochrane made a long speech, criticising the Treaty of Washington. He charged the Government with surrendering English honor, and sacrificing the interests of Canada.

Percy Wyndham followed in condemnation of the Treaty and its results.

Mr. Laing defended the policy of the Government. He said that the Treaty made a great change in international law. What change it made, however, was necessary, and it was highly advantageous to England with her vast commerce on every sea. He hoped the lesson the country had received in this Alabama business would be a salutary one for all nations.

Hugessen, Under Secretary for the Colonies, protested against the needless discussion at this late day over the Washington Treaty. It was the greatest mistake to suppose that the Canadian interests had been injured by it. The Canadians themselves thought otherwise.

Sir Charles Adderly regarded with alarm the doctrine that England was responsible for acts of Colonial officials. The subject was then dropped.

Jacob Bright introduced a bill to remove electoral disabilities from women.

In the House of Lords, this evening, the Earl of Carnarvon inquired whether there was any convention with Spain by which the officers and crew of the steamer Murillo might be held accountable for the disaster to the emigrant ship Northfleet. He urged the importance of revising the marine signal system so as to make it more effectual in time of danger.

Lord Roseberry wanted to know what had occurred to prevent the completion of the treaty with the United States supplementary to the Treaty of Washington.

The Earl of Lauderdale expressed the opinion that no criminal proceedings would hold against the Murillo's officers, unless it could be shown that manslaughter had been committed.

Granville coincided with the last speaker in his opinion as to the legal aspect of the Murillo case.

In reply to Roseberry, Granville stated that a treaty was now in process, and a negotiation with the United States based on the proposals made by the American Government last year. The Presidential election, and other circumstances, had delayed the prosecution of negotiations until recently. The terms of the Treaty were once agreed to, but the American Senate adjourned without ratifying them.

John Tarr, Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament from Liverpool, by a majority of 1,912 votes over J. Caine, Liberal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The London *Times*, of Jan. 25, says: "Except for the purpose of holding Persia within her grasp, or invading Afghanistan, Russia can have no motive in overrunning the vast steppes of Southern Khiva, or exploring the passes of Badakshan. Now, inasmuch as neither of these results could be attempted without the certainty of a rupture between Great Britain and Russia, it is both politic and straightforward to point this out amicably and in good time."

The details of the terrible disaster to the ship Northfleet are published, from which it appears that at half-past 10 at night, the Captain and others were alarmed by a cry from the officer of the watch, "A steamer is right into us." The Captain and pilot rushed on deck, but before they got there the steamer had run into the vessel, striking her amidships and cutting her below water-mark. The carpenter quickly reported her nearly half full of water. The pumps were started promptly, and the crew worked hard at them for some minutes, but when it was found that the water was rapidly gaining, a panic seemed to seize both the crew and passengers, and afterwards it was impossible to keep the latter in check. A crowd of men and women had rushed up from their berths, many only half clothed. The passengers had mostly retired, but a few were undressing. The noise of the collision is likened by one of them to a peal of thunder, and, such was the violence of the shock, that those standing were knocked down. It appears the steamer rebounded and came a second time in collision with the Northfleet. Water began to pour in, and, in a very short time, the passengers' quarters were swamped. The women were slower to rush on deck than the men, and many were not in a condition to go till the water rose threateningly around them. No one on board the steamer was heard to speak, although the loud and eager shouts from the Northfleet must have made her crew aware of the terrible danger that existed. She backed for two or three minutes, and then steaming rapidly away was soon out of sight. For half an hour the scene on the deck of the Northfleet was appalling. Women shrieked, men cursed and swore, and fought their way towards the boats, whilst the Captain and first mate roared out commands to the men to keep back, and allow the women to get to the side of the vessel, but apparently without success. Rockets were fired, and blue lights burned. The gun was loaded, but the screws of the ramrod became detatched from the handle, and the piece could not be discharged. The signals of distress were seen by several vessels, but appear to have been regarded as signals for a pilot, for no assistance was rendered. Meanwhile the scene on deck baffles description. The Captain, finding the men determined to leave the vessel, went below, armed himself with a revolver, and, ascending the poop, declared his determination to shoot the first man who tried to leave the vessel before the women were saved. The first boat launched was lowered by the passengers, by cutting the ropes. There being no ladder at hand, the only way of getting into it was by leaping or dropping some twelve or fifteen feet. As there was a terrible rush towards the boat, the scene was one of distressing confusion, and a man and boy fell into the water, and were drowned. The officers did all they could to force the men who first got into the boat to leave it, that the women might be saved, but to no purpose. Even firing with blank cartridge, it is supposed at first, was unavailing. About thirty persons, having got into the boat, put off. Not one of the crew was in it. Another life-boat was launched. A man got into it, and was ordered to leave. He refused, and the Captain shot him in the calf. Then Captain Knowles placed his wife in the boat, and said to the boatswian, who had already got in, "Here's a charge for you, Boatswian. Take care of her and the rest, and God bless you." Wringing his wife's hands, he bade her good-bye, saying, "I shall never see you again." It is impossible to describe the panic that raged all this time. Heartrending scenes were witnessed on all sides. One of the passengers, seeing the Captain's wife in the boat, threw his own wife in, tossed the baby to her, and entered the boat himself. A little girl was thrown into the boat by her father, who tried to save the rest of his family, but the seething, maddened crowd pressing toward the side of the vessel prevented, and with his wife and two other children he went down with the ill-fated vessel. The engineer made frantic efforts to save his wife and children, but was jammed between the cook-house and the gunwale, and received such dreadful injuries that, though afterwards rescued, he is in a precarious state. Only two of the seven boats aboard were launched, owing, no doubt, to the panic, and they were seriously injured, as the tackle was cut and they fell into the sea. When the second boat had got off, it seemed to become a question of moments. The quarter deck was still crowded by men, women, and children, some crying, swearing, and praying. The Captain and pilot were together, and the latter was heard saying, "If you want to save yourselves make for the topmast." To this many poor people rushed. In a quarter of an hour a tug picked up the second boat with thirty occupants, and then steamed for some time around the spot where, about three quarters of an hour after being struck, the Northfleet went down head first with awful suddenness with 327 souls on board. At that moment the first boat was 100 yards, and the second only 20 or 30 from the vessel. The crew of the first boat, after landing the women, rowed around the scene of the wreck, and saved five men trying to swim to shore. A lugger took off the occupants of the second boat, thirty-four passengers, and a pilot-cutter rescued the pilot and ten men, who, having gone down with the vessel, rose to the surface and clung to the maintopmast rigging. The vessel lies in eleven fathoms of water. The survivors say the Captain displayed the greatest heroism, and maintained his presence of mind from first to last, strove hard to put an end to the panic, and did his duty bravely to the end. He was at the last moment going across the wreck in hope of enabling some of the crowd, crushing round the boats on that side, to get away from the ship. The survivors say other boats got adrift when the ship sunk, and express the belief, that, if the passengers had allowed them to be lowered properly, there could have been saved at least one hundred more lives. Unfortunately the women could not climb the masts, although we did all in our power to help them, consequently all the women and children, with the exception of the Captain's wife and another and two children, were drowned.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Committee of Thirty, at their meeting to-day, began the final consideration in detail of the constitutional project. They adopted the preamble and first clause, having rejected the amendment prepared by President Thiers, striking out a provision requiring the adjournment of the sitting of the Assembly immediately after the President has spoken on any subject before it. The second clause was voted with an amendment giving the Executive a two months' suspensive veto over bills which have passed the Assembly. The third clause was discussed, but, before it was disposed of, the Committee rose. The final revision will be resumed and completed to-morrow.

Marquis de Rodepont, Director of the Societe Industrielle, and editor of the Paris *Journal*, has been arrested for an alleged suspicious financial operation.

JAMAICA AND HAYTI.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 21.—Heavy rains here threaten to injure the sugar crop.

Sir John Grant has arrived at St. Thomas from England to assume the Governorship of Jamaica. This intelligence has caused much joy among the people, who have addresses from every parish waiting his arrival. A large memorial from the colonists has gone to England praying Lord Kimberly to extend Sir John Grant's period of administration seven years more.

The American steamship Wyoming arrived here on the 19th from Hayti.

Butcher meats have increased 20 per cent, consequent upon the late drought.

The Cubans are very successful in forming Cuban settlements for the cultivation of sugar. They are said to be doing more than any English planter has yet achieved, establishing a central factory near Linstead to induce brother countrymen to invest in adjoining lands for the cultivation of sugar-cane.

In Hayti all is quiet. The elections are progressing for the election of a new President. Domingue will probably be elected.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 7.—The Spener *Gazette* hopes the United States will annex the Sandwich Islands, but deprecates the acquisition of Cuba, because it would be difficult to Americanize an island where climate, religion, and manners are so different from those of the States. The incorporation of the Sandwich Islands with the American Republic, however, would be a benefit to civilization.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Railway travel in the north of Spain is still interrupted by the Carlists. No mails from Madrid have been received for nine days. Spanish trade is disturbed.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—A special despatch from the City of Mexico, dated the 4th instant, says that the forces of General Lozada, the rebel leader and Communist, having been defeated in the battle before Guadalaxara and Mazatlan, are fleeing from the presence of the Government troops toward Tepic. Peace prevails in the remainder of the Republic.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—Apartments are being prepared in the winter palace for the Shah of Persia.

THE FAR WEST.

Gigantic Irrigation Project—The Modoc War—Other Pacific Slope Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—A petition is in circulation at Los Angeles asking Congress to appoint a Commissioner to examine and report on the practicability of turning the Colorado River into the Colorado Desert. It is claimed a large lake can be thus formed, the influence of which would be to reclaim the barren wastes adjoining, and reduce the temperature of the atmosphere over a vast extent of country.

The Texas Pacific Railroad engineers commenced locating the line of road through San Diego City to-day.

A mass meeting of people was held at Santa Barbara last night in relation to the matter of an inland harbor, and will ask Congress to appropriate $250,000 for that purpose.

The Republican primary election in this city is claimed to have resulted in the defeat of George C. Gorham's faction, but it is impossible to tell yet how the County Committee stands on the Senatorial railroad question.

A messenger from General Gillem, direct from the Modoc war, arrived at Yreka this evening, and reports all quiet at the front. The troops arrived at Van Bremer's Hill, on Tuesday night, in good condition. The headquarters of Gillem are temporarily there now. Two hundred men are at Camp Wheaton, and one hundred at Bernard's camp at Clear Lake. Captain Perry's company is divided for the protection of the settlers at Lost River. Wheaton has built storehouses, a blacksmith shop, boats for the transportation of stores and howitzers on the lake, if it becomes necessary to attack Captain Jack again in the lava beds.

Jerry Crooks, wounded in the first battle, died last week. Lieutenant Roberts is in a critical condition. The rest are doing well.

Nothing has yet been heard from Fort Gaston. The company is reported to be coming *via* the Scott and Klamath Rivers.

Tax-Payers' League.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—A Tax-Payers' League has been organized in this city. Its members are pledged to each other, and to the community, to do all they can to prevent or punish corruption of officers, neglect of duty, and abuse of power; to enforce the law against offenders, to examine the disbursements of public moneys, and protect the interest of tax-payers against official extravagance, corruption, and fraud. No person holding a city or State office of profit can be a member, and any member who may be elected or appointed to such office ceases to be a member from that time. No person interested in a public contract under city or State can be a member. If there are complaints or suspicions of misconduct in any city or county office, it will assume to investigate the matter, have the offender indicted by the Grand Jury, and prosecute him to punishment. It will give to vigilant and faithful officers the moral support of the League, and encouragement of its individual members, and if money shall be needed to aid investigation and prosecution it will furnish it. It disclaims all party character and connection, and its members belong to all parties. It will, however, take part in elections to the extent of publicly and unitedly opposing any candidate of either party of suspected virtue, and do all it can to defeat him, whether he be Democrat or Republican. It will neither support nor oppose tickets for party reasons. Among its members are many of the wealthiest, most prominent, and best citizens of the city and county.

Railroad News.

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—The people of LaSalle and Peru are looking forward with great interest to the railroad mass meeting, to be held here on the 20th instant, at which, probably, will be decided the fate of the projected trunk line from Clinton, Iowa, through this city, and Lafayette, to Indianapolis, Indiana. Equal interest in the enterprise is evinced in most of the important places along the line, and assurances have been received here that nearly all will be represented in the meeting. Indeed, there is every reason for believing that the meeting will be more numerously attended than any other ever held in Illinois.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 7.—The narrow-gauge railroad between this city and Tipton, Iowa, as projected, will probably be built.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 7.—In the Senate to-day consideration of Title 12, of Education, was resumed. Chapter 7, of Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was taken up. Section 1 was amended so as to make the Board of Trustees consist of five members, to be elected by by the General Assembly, and the provision that the Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Principal, be *ex-officio* members of the Board, was stricken out. Amendments were also made that non-residents shall pay $40 instead of $35 per quarter, reducing the amount of annual appropriation from $12,000 to $10,000, and that money shall only be drawn from the State Treasury when needed. The number of Trustees of the State Reform School was fixed at five.

Chapter 9, of The System of Common Schools, was then considered. Senator Vale moved to amend Section 7, so as to authorize the election by district township Directors of a Treasurer. The bill as reported abolishes this office. After considerable discussion, the amendment prevailed—yeas, 31; nays, 12.

Section 11 was amended by striking out 21 years, so that all persons over 5 years of age can attend the schools.

Section 15, authorizing subscriptions by Directors for copies of the *School Journal*, was stricken out.

Section 20 was amended by giving Directors power to dismiss or suspend pupils for bad conduct.

Several sections of the old law were added, defining the duties of the Treasurer.

Section 36 was amended, allowing teachers pay while attending sessions of the County Institutes.

An additional section was added, prohibiting County Superintendents from holding any other office or being a member of the Board of Supervisors.

Pending consideration of this bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House this morning, Mr. Ballinger offered a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to appoint a Committee to examine into, and report upon, the condition of the Penitentiaries at Anamosa and Fort Madison, the Committee to report as early as possible, and the report to be laid before the next Legislature. Adopted.

The House resumed consideration of Title 6 of Revenues in the Committee of the Whole. The maximum penalty for nonpayment of taxes was reduced from 4 to 8 per cent per month.

Section 20 was amended requiring publication of delinquent tax list in a newspaper published in the county, and said paper must have at least 200 actual subscribers within the limits of the county.

Section 36 was amended, requiring that deeds given for lands sold for delinquent taxes shall be recorded upon the books of the Auditor.

Section 51 was amended to give convicts the same exemption in regard to the redemption of real estate as is given to insane persons and minors.

This afternoon without further material amendment, Title 6, of the Revenue, was passed—yeas, 61; nays, 21.

Title 18, of attachments, executions, etc., was further amended that provisions of the new Stay law shall not apply to contracts made previous to September next, and the bill passed.

Title 10, of Internal Improvements, was again considered. Chapter 5, of Railways and their Organization, was amended so that railways of the States shall be fenced in with a fence at least 52 inches in height.

A new section, offered by Mr. Hall, was added, making railways common carriers as to each other's cars, and their freight, and requires connecting roads to accept each other's cars, empty or laden, and transmit them to points as directed for receiving or delivering freight, as may be.

Mr. O'Connell offered additional sections, establishing the maximum rates to be charged for the transportation of freights, the same as those previously rejected by the Senate. Adopted.

Pending consideration, the House adjourned.

The Joint Committee appointed to investigate the alleged defalcation of Samuel E. Rankin, ex-State Treasurer, has agreed upon an unanimous report, which has been printed, and will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow. The Committee is composed of Democrats and Republicans, and the fact of their unanimous agreement is evidence that the Committee have not worked with partisan desire. The report is severe upon Rankin, setting forth that his request for an investigation and promise of assistance were but a part of his system of deception and dishonesty. All the material portion of his evidence is characterized as prevaricating, untruthful, and false. In fact, the Committee is of opinion that Rankin commenced to use unlawfully the college funds as early as 1869, but at that time, only in small sums; that this gradual depletion of the college treasury was continued by him till January, 1871, when it became entirely empty; that the sum he had up to that time used of that fund was over $36,000; that the college treasury then being empty, college drafts were from that time up to July, 1872, borrowed and paid out of the State funds; that during these dates he used State money amounting in the aggregate to $36,000; that on the 6th of July, 1872, he was a defaulter to the State Treasury in that amount; that on that day a warrant from the State for the college for $38,900, coming into Mr. Rankin's hands as College Treasurer, he applied a sufficient part of its proceeds to the making up of the deficiency in the State Treasury; that, with the residue of this sum, Mr. Rankin was enabled to cash all the warrants until the presentation of a $3,000 draft on the 1st of December, 1872. Not having college money to meet this, he again had recourse to the State Treasury for $2,000, but which amount he afterwards, by private borrowings, refunded, and that thereafter he neither mismanaged the State funds, nor misappropriated those of the college.

In this connection, the Committee fully exonerates Isaac Brandt, Deputy State Treasurer, and expresses its belief that the State is indebted to that gentleman for not having sustained more serious loss both in the college and State money. The Committee states that it was unable to find any evidence of an accomplice to Rankin, but that he was led by others into wild speculations, and in that way lost the money. The report is very severe upon the College Board, and says that, while Rankin is criminally liable, the Board is morally responsible for the loss of the money. It speaks of the Board's carelessness as criminal neglect. While holding all the Board responsible, it says, some of its members should be held to more rigid responsibility than others. First among these it mentions Governor Merrill, then State Executive, and *ex-officio* member of the Board, who knew, in 1869, that Rankin was without bond, and yet did not see to it that a bond was given. It estimates that neither the State nor the college will realize more than 50 per cent of the amount of the defalcation out of the property turned over by Mr. Rankin, and thinks that, unless the balance be made from the bond of 1870, it will never be recovered.

WISCONSIN.

SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7.—But little business was transacted by the Legislature to-day.

Senate bills were concurred in, making the annual appropriation to print the State Horticultural Society's transactions; to provide for the payment of debts and legacies of deceased persons; to prevent net fishing in small lakes.

The Senate bill to enable poor persons to obtain justice freely was committed to a select Committee of three.

There was a long debate over the bill appropriating $45,000 for the State Prison, which took a wide range as to the general policy pursued in managing the institution, and reasons why it was not self-supporting, owing to the small number of prisoners and other causes over which the present Commissioner had no control. Commissioner Wheeler's course, in some respects, was sharply criticised, and he was warmly defended by Senators of both parties. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading.

ASSEMBLY.

Petitions were presented for conferring the land grant on the North Wisconsin and Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads, and petition for, and remonstrances against, the repeal of the Tax Exemption laws.

A resolution was offered for final adjournment on the 27th.

A resolution for the appointment of Commissioners to revise the laws was postponed to Wednesday.

Resolutions were adopted for the appointment of an agent to prosecute the claims of the State of Wisconsin against the United States for the 5 per cent due by the United States on account of lands therein disposed of, for Indian reservations, military land warrants, and land scrip issued for military services in the wars of the United States, and by Indian or half-breed scrip or Agricultural College scrip issued to any other State; also one ordering 1,500 copies of the statistical list.

A Senate bill was concurred in providing that when there is not available property enough to pay the legacy of a deceased person, this realty may in certain cases be mortgaged therefor.

A bill passed to provide for collecting laborers' claims against contractors by garnisheeing municipalities for which they work.

A bill passed, by an agreement providing that the track of the West Wisconsin Railroad should be relaid and reoperated between Tomah and Warren's mills by the 15th of May.

The vote indefinitely postponing the bill to define the occupancy of the lands sold for delinquent taxes was reconsidered, and the bill recommitted.

Both Houses adjourned till to-morrow.

A strong effort was made in the Assembly to adjourn over till Monday, but it was overruled by the fact that there was much business before the committees, who had held no sessions for two or three days on account of the discussion relative to the land grant in progress before the Railroad Committee, which closed early this afternoon.

INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 7.—A large number of reports were submitted from the standing Committees.

The bill to prevent hunting and shooting on enclosed grounds was reported back with an amendment to make the punishment for violation not more than $50, and then concurred in.

The bill to provide for an election to determine the question of calling a Constitutional Convention was indefinitely postponed.

The Committee on Public Printing recommended the passage of House bill No. 167, to provide for the public printing, which was concurred in.

The bill to protect the purity of streams from which water is taken for the use of cities, was reported back with a provision that the act shall not apply to the owners of pork houses, manufacturing establishments, and other like improvements heretofore erected, and its passage recommended. Laid on the table for the present.

The bill to repeal the act for the protection of fish was indefinitely postponed.

The whole afternoon session was spent to change the time of holding courts in the Second District, and that all Senators who are absent without or with leave, except in cases of sickness, shall forfeit their *per diem* while absent, and to limit the time of speeches hereafter to five minutes. The first two propositions were lost, and the last was carried.

HOUSE.

A new bill was presented to amend the Railroad Aid law, and ordered printed.

The bill to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of the Inebriate Asylum, changing the appropriation from $1,000 to $300, was ordered engrossed.

A Committee on Mines and Mining was added to the Standing Committees.

Nineteen new bills were presented, making 465 in all.

The Senate concurrent resolutions in regard to sending specimens of Indiana minerals and agricultural products to the Vienna Exposition was concurred in.

The drainage bills were laid over informally.

Adjourned to Monday at 2 p. m.

KANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Feb. 7.—Mr. York was before the Pomeroy Investigating Committee all day. His evidence not only corroborated everything detailed in his exposure speech, but was given in such a straightforward manner that there is no room to doubt a single statement. York testified that just after he received the first payment of money, Pomeroy agreed to use his influence to have him elected to Congress from the southern part of the State, and said: "York, you have made to-night the right kind of a start, and you will find the rest of the way to Congress easy."

The Committee has forbidden the publication of the testimony, and excluded reporters when the names of implicated members were given.

York made a statement before the Committee to-night, disclosing discreditable connections with Pomeroy in the removal of the Land Office from Neodosha to Independence. York was agent for the town of Independence, and, failing to get the office removed any other way, said he procured from General McEwen, of Washington, affidavits concerning Pomeroy's alleged intimacy with Alice Cotton, clerk in the Treasury Department, and during Pomeroy's residence in Washington showed the affidavits to the Senator, and thus secured the removal of the Land Office. York admitted that the means were questionable, but said the people of Independence sent him there to get the Land Office, and he got it.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—In the Lower House of the Legislature to-day, a resolution was offered asking for an immediate report from the Senatorial Bribery Investigating Committee, which caused a good deal of angry debate. Hutchins and Cornelius, of St. Louis, denounced the investigation as a farce, and accused Republicans of endeavoring to make political capital of it. The discussion induced Mr. Headlee, the only Republican on the Committee, to offer his resignation, which was voted down by a decided majority. The debate will be continued to-morrow.

The Committee to investigate the alleged mismanagement of the Missouri Pacific and other railroads, commenced their labors to-day. Colonel McKissock, for many years Chief Engineer and General Superintendent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was examined at length. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to testify, and the indications are that the examination will be very thorough.

MICHIGAN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Feb. 7.—The rush of business continues without tangible result. The bill for the establishment of a Fishing Commission to stock the lakes with variable fish, and the bill increasing jurors' *per diem*, were the chief subjects of discussion in the House and Senate, to-day. A joint resolution was introduced in the House, asking the Michigan Congressmen to try to obtain authority to bridge the Detroit River opposite that city. The Homœopathic interests are being agitated in the shape of bills establishing a homœopathic department in the University, outside of Washtenaw County, where the University is situated. Petitions for and against allowing the taxation of Detroit for a public park without the consent of the people at the polls, are still pouring in.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 7.—The House to-day passed a Civil Rights bill abolishing distinction on account of color in the public schools, and attaching heavy penalties to innkeepers, railroads, steamboats, etc., for refusing colored men any privileges enjoyed by whites.

The House had a six-hours' session to-day.

Captain John Foster, late a clerk in the State Land Office, was summoned before the Special Committee appointed to inquire into the affairs of State officers, to testify in regard to the Land Office. He stated that favoritism had been shown to purchasers of lands in the office, but refused to answer any further questions. The contumacious witness was brought befor the House, and is now in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms. He will be brought before the body again to-morrow.

The Most Inhuman Monster of the Age.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—According to the confession of Evans, in 1858 he stole away and killed his little niece in Derry, N. H., aged 5 years. In 1861, he assaulted and cut the throat of a girl of 14 years, in Augusta, Me., for which, by the way, another man died in prison. In 1865, he outraged the person of Isabella Joyce, aged 14, and then killed her and her brother, a boy of 12, in Bussey's woods, near Boston. In 1872, June 10, he is charged with a similar crime upon the person of a woman found dead in the woods near Fitchburg, Mass., and during the year he outraged and mutilated the person of, and murdered Georgianna Lovering, a girl of 12 years, in Northwood, N. H.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A Topeka despatch says that Pomeroy's hotel expenses, during the Senatorial contest, were about $15,000.

The Boston Public Library will be opened next Sunday, in accordance with the order of the Common Council.

The second span of the St. Joseph, Mo., bridge was swung on Thursday, and the masonry for the last pier was begun yesterday, and will be finished in twenty days.

Laura D. Fair lectured at Sacramento on Thursday night, and denied that she attacks the press. The clergy, generally, are the only individuals who, she says, have persecuted her. The audience was small.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the death of the late Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, mass was celebrated at the Baltimore Cathedral with imposing ceremonies, a large number of priests, deacons, and seminarians assisting. An immense congregation was present.

A recent decision of the Chancery Court that the State of Tennessee is liable for the payment of the new Torbett issue of the Bank of Tennessee has revived the interest felt in this issue, and an attempt has been made to increase the price. Some dealers claim an advance of 5 per cent, and others are awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court.

A man calling himself W. H. Parker caught two Zanesville, Ohio, banks, on Thursday, one for $1,000, and the other for $500. Parker had been in the city some days purporting to wish to buy a mill and farm, and worked himself into the confidence of the officers of the bank. He told one that he had purchased, and presented a draft drawn on Jay Cooke & Co., New York, by the Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank, of Reading, Pa., for $1,000, which was cashed. He has $500 certificate of deposit issued by the Union Bank, No. 44, in his favor. They caution the public from purchasing. Parker is about 45 years old, weighs about 200 pounds, black moustache, dark complexion, and of gentlemanly address.

NEW YORK.

Yachting—The Court House Frauds—Sums Charged to Parties Having no Existence—Mortuary—Capture of an Embezzler—Sewing Machine Ring—The Knoop Mystery.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The case of the poor old Brooklyn miser, Jacob Knoop, who died alone up stairs in his rookery, and was gnawed into fragments by his imprisoned dog, was invested with some additional mystery to-day, by the discovery that beef bones were mixed with his remains, while some of his own larger bones cannot be found anywhere. The Coroner thinks it possible that the missing bones were carried by the dog into the cellar, and buried there for future meals. There is now about a foot of ice on the cellar, which prevents a search. The Coroner also believes that the beef bones were carried from place to place by the dog. The Coroner's jury ascribe Knoop's death to natural causes, and his mutilation to the dog and, perhaps, rats. The dog is offered for sale to taxidermists. Knoop's brother, a respectable-looking German, residing in New York, took charge of the remains for burial.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The New York Yacht Club last evening elected James Gordon Bennett Commodore. It was stated that the annual regatta would take place on the 5th of June.

Comptroller Green sent to Mayor Havemeyer, this afternoon, a report on the recent discovery of more frauds in the construction of the new Court House. A list of expenditures is given, extending from Dec. 20, 1870, to March 4, 1871, amounting to $598,215. Of this sum, $305,798 is traced directly to Ingersoll's private bank account in the Bowery Bank, and an additional sum of $128,118 to the same account, after going through other parties, making a total of $432,016 out of the whole sum. This was done within thirty days of the first payment of the $600,000 appropriation for the completion of the Court House, which was made Dec. 1, 1870. Of the whole amount, $182,084 was drawn on warrants with forged indorsements. The firm of Heath & Smith, to whom a warrant for $100,000 was charged, was not in existence. Besides this, $77,350 was drawn in favor of persons whose existence is not yet discovered. The $600,000 being thus disposed of, more money was demanded, and recourse was had to the Tenth National Bank, which advanced the sum of $442,579. Of this amount Connolly repaid $200,000, and the bankers are now suing for the balance of the loan. Of the amount loaned by the Bank, there was deposited to the credit of James H. Ingersoll, $17,598; Ingersoll, Watson & Co., $47,932.60; Kingsland, $168.73; George S. Miller, $528.76; J. M. Masterson, $50,000. Paid by pay-rolls not traced, $117,394. From March 1 to Aug. 31, 1871, there was paid for clerks in the construction of the buildings, janitors, engineers, watchmen, and cleaners, $134,000, for which service $33,750 is now paid for the same period. With these exceptions, none of the parties whose names were used ever received the checks. It appears from all the statements that the Court House Commissioners spent $1,066,482, of which there may have been genuine payments of $450,513, but of this sum there are no vouchers for $200,000, and there is good reason to believe these charges are as fraudulent as the rest. But assuming the whole $450,513 to be a genuine expenditure, there is still left the sum of $615,959 fraudulently expended, and of which there was deposited by Ingersoll to his own private account the sum of $590,509.

The body of the Rev. Wm. Starr, Vicar General of the Arch-Diocese of New York, is lying in state at his late residence in Mulberry street, and will be removed to the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon. The funeral services take place on Monday morning.

Detectives brought to this city, to-day, Wm. C. Murray, defaulting clerk of Bloodgood & Co., and his wife. Murray is charged with having embezzled in all $8,000. On arriving in this city, Mrs. Murray was searched and $4,000 was found in gold certificates and $1,000 in greenbacks on her person. Murray was held in $5,000 bail, and Mrs. Murray was discharged.

Rosenzweig, the murderer of Alice Bowlsby, who was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and who, under legal technicalities, has been brought here for a new trial, was again arraigned yesterday. His counsel first entered a plea of not guilty, but subsequently withdrew it, and put in a plea for discharge, on the grounds: First, that he should not be placed in jeopardy twice for the same offence; second, because the law of 1872 repealed the act of 1869, and consequently there was no law under which to try him. The District Attorney joins issue on the first clause of the plea, and demurs to the second. Argument on the demurrer will be heard next Thursday.

CITY ITEMS.

The Police Protective Association will meet to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 p. m., at the Central Station, on Madison street, corner of Union. By order of the President, T. A. Moore.

Dr. Emmons, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday afternoon at No. 329 Fourth avenue, over the body of Bridget Rowland, who died from miscarriage yesterday morning. The jury rendered a verdict that her death was caused by intoxication.

Mrs. Hannah Berg, the lady who was badly burned last Wednesday evening by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, died Thursday night. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

It appears that the young servant girl mentioned in another column, who committed suicide by taking oxalic acid, at the house of Mr. Sinclair, on Wabash avenue, was prompted to the deed because her affections had been trifled with by a young grocery clerk in the vicinity. Here are facts for another Beadle ten cent novel.

Last night, about 12 o'clock, Mrs. Eva Fergar, who resides at No. 174 West Randolph street, upon returning to her room after an absence of a few hours, found her trunk broken open, and $60 and a watch taken. She at once suspicioned a man who had been seen around the premises during the day, and she had him arrested, and he will have an examination this morning.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, special policemen William Richardson and C. H. Shelly caught a man in the act of jacking up a car of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, at the corner of Western avenue and Twenty-second street, with the object of stealing the brass box in which the axle turns. He was assisted by another man, who escaped with a box they had taken out before being seen. The man was taken to the Union Street Station, where he gave the name of William Thornton. He will have an examination this morning.

Railroad Accidents.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 7.—A man named Welch was run over and instantly killed by a passenger train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Moline, Ill., last evening. The body was crushed to a jelly. Welch was walking on the track, but did not see the train. He was 40 years old, and unmarried.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Feb. 7.—John Tessen was run over and cut to pieces, this morning, at Watertown, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Obituary.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—Mr. Silas Eldred, one of the old, prominent, and wealthy citizens of Green County, Ill., died suddenly of apoplexy, yesterday morning, at Roodhouse. He had eaten a hearty breakfast just before, and, stepping out of the hotel where he was staying, dropped dead upon the sidewalk.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Joe Pentland, the veteran circus clown, died to-day, after a long illness of disease of the brain.

Fires.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 7.—A fire this evening destroyed Blount's plow factory and two other buildings. Loss, $6,000. Insured in the North Missouri, Franklin, of Wheeling, Firemens', of Dayton, Hartford, American, Central, and Underwriters', of New York.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—Four business houses at Brookfield, Mo., were burned on Sunday night. The loss is $30,000; insurance small. Mrs. McCartney, a milliner, and one of the sufferers, has been arrested on suspicion of having fired the buildings.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 7.—A fire at Winthrop, Iowa, last night, destroyed the residence of Dr. Bodell. Loss, $1,500.

HORTICULTURE AND AGRICULTURE.

Closing Proceedings of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society—Papers Read Before the State Agricultural Society.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 7.—The State Horticultural Society concluded its intereresting and profitable session late last evening.

Mrs. D. Huntley, of Appleton, read an admirable essay on Rural Homes and the Utility and Necessity of their Adornment, with suggestions how to do it. The Society's appreciation was shown by electing Mrs. Huntley a life member.

The following recommendations were made after a full discussion:

Apples—Letonalki, Duchesse, Haas, Fameuse, Plambs, Cider, Ben Davis.

Grapes—For general culture, Delaware, Concord, Rogers No. 9, Lindley Rogers 22, or Salem No. 4. Wilder, with Janesville, Worden, and the Eumelon for trial as very promising if picked when dry and ripe, and kept in a cool, dry place. Delaware, Diana, and Rogers all keep well through winter for marketing. A small cheap box is preferred.

Plums—Lombard Imperial, Gage, Miner, Yellow Egg, Purple Egg, and the Eldridge for trial.

Strawberries—For general culture, Wilson, and for trial Green Prolific, Peak's Emperor, Charles Downing, Burr's New Pine, Boyden's No. 30, and Arena, of which latter several growers expressed a favorable opinion. It is a good bearer, and as hardy as the Wilson, and a much better flavor.

Raspberries—Philadelphia, Davison, Thornless, and Mammoth Cluster for general culture.

Evergreens—For general planting: Norway Spruce, White Pine, American Arbor Vita, Scotch Pine; and for ornamental planting, Austrian Pine, Baltimore Fir, Siberian Arbor Vita, and Hemlock. Also for timber planting, the European Larch and Green Ash, commonly known as white ash.

The following officers were elected: President, J. S. Stickney, of Wauwatosa; Vice President, A. G. Tuttle, of Baraboo; Recording Secretary, George E. Morrow, of Madison; Corresponding Secretary, G. J. Kellogg, of Janesville; Treasurer, George A. Mason, of Madison; Executive Committee, S. M. Smith, of Green Bay; N. M. Thompson, of St. Francis; M. Anderson, of Cross Plains.

Arrangements were made for a delegation to the American Pomological Society at Boston.

The Agricultural Convention has been in session all day, and the proceedings were quite interesting. Last evening General Ed. E. Bryant delivered an address urging co-operation among farmers for buying and selling, in oposition to corporations and monopolies. He had some flings at the veniality of the press.

Professor J. B. Parkinson, of the State University, followed with a very able and conclusive address, some of whose positions were directly opposite to those of the previous address on the subjects of production and consumption, demand and supply, showing that all men were consumers, and most were producers. There could be no division of a community into two great classes on that basis. He thought competition the only effectual remedy for excessive rates of transportation, and more perfect water communication with the Atlantic would best secure that.

This morning, George E. Morrow, of the *Western Farmer*, read a very valuable and warmly-applauded paper on the "Elements of Success in Farming," the watchwords of which, he declared, were industry, intelligence, integrity; that farmer was most successful who secured the largest returns for the capital invested in a long series of years, counting money, and time, and thought. He had returns in comfort, health, and pleasure, as well as money.

Practical Fish Culture was well treated of by Alfred Palmer, of Boscobel, and papers were read and remarks made by Mr. Allen, of Moss Lake, on Grain Growing; A. Richmond on Breeds and Breeding; Mr. Faville, of Lake Mills, on Dairying; H. T. Kingston on Pear Culture; Mrs. Putnam, a prize maker, on Butter.

This afternoon there was a long paper read by Matt. Anderson, of Dane County, on the Co-operation of Farmers and kindred subjects; T. H. Eaton, of Monroe, on Intelligence and Education Among Farmers.

The questions of Transportation, Farmers' Granges, &c., were considerably discussed, and some farmers spiritedly protested against the talk of farmers being the most miserable of men, and declared if a man could not live comfortably on 160 acres of land in Wisconsin he ought to die.

The Committee on Resolutions reported resolutions, which were adopted, urging farmers to form themselves into clubs, granges, and other societies for mutual benefit, and recommending that clubs and other societies unite in sending delegates once a year to meet in convention in the interests of agriculture; also, as the strictest economy was made necessary to the farmer by the burdens of taxation, in order to meet their demands, the Convention would recommend a corresponding economy in the management of public affairs.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Legislature to pass some sort of just and equitable railroad freight and passenger tariff, but that was afterward reconsidered, and a resolution adopted indorsing the Governor's recommendation for a Board of Railroad Commissioners.

THE RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE BOARD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It might cause one some surprise to see that THE TRIBUNE is the only paper capable of taking a dispassionate view of the unseemly fight made against Governor Beveridge in the discharge of his duties, if the secret motives of some of the other journals were not so very apparent. It certainly seems as if no disinterested observer could fail to see that the Governor's reply to the so-called Legislative Farmers' Club (not one of whom, probably, is a practical farmer) is as full of dignified moderation and sound common sense as the demands of these disappointed gentlemen are replete with inconsistencies and senseless clamor. Why, just look what their real position is, stripped of superfluous verbiage and ill-considered denunciation: "A Board of Commissioners is necessary for the protection of the producing classes. We [to-wit.: *we politicians*] are the producing classes. Tom, Dick, and Harry are our favorite candidates; if you appoint them, all right. If you do *not* appoint said Thomas, Richard, and Henry, then the Board is an outrageous imposition, a drain upon the State Treasury, and should be immediately abolished." Then come the "instructions" from constituents. The business man, who has no time to study the professional trickery of these Solons, reads about these instructions, and says: "These men seem to be right after all;" but those who are familiar with these little manœuvres, and know that these "instructions" are written in Springfield and sent home to be mailed to the member, simply smile at the exceeding thinness of the device.

There are a few points upon which I, as a constituent of these gentlemen, desire to be enlightened.

Do they know that they were sent to Springfield to *strengthen* the hands of the people, and not to weaken their cause by squabbles over the rights of disappointed candidates about whom their constituents do not care a pin? What do they mean by threatening to repeal a law which the people of Illinois loudly demand for their protection against monopoly? Are they ready to defend their selfish course to their constituents when they return home? They will be held to strict accountability.

The Governor has shown, by his action in refusing to pardon criminals, that he is not the man to be pushed into any course which he deems detrimental to the interests of the community. "Revoke these appointments!" shout the men who arrogate to themselves to represent the farmers' interests. But the Governor, very sensibly, replies, "*First show cause.*"

What are the objections urged against the nominees? That Mr. Robinson *was formerly* an officer of a railroad. Now I want somebody to ask the friends of Mr. Morgan, who are so clamorous for his retention, these questions: Was that gentleman at any time interested, financially or officially, in railroads? Yes or no? If so, did it disqualify him from representing the interests of the people? Yes or no? That a man who, months ago, crowed over his defeated colleagues, and smilingly said: "It is generally conceded that *I* will be reappointed," should feel a little sore when he is *not* reappointed, is not at all wonderful; but what is that to the people of Illinois?

If a man who builds a warehouse in the country, for the purpose of storing his own grain prior to shipment, is a warehouseman, then every farmer in the State is one.

OUTSIDER.

THE FARMERS AND "PROTECTION."

SUBLETTE, Lee County, Ill., Feb. 4, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Here, in the stronghold of Radicalism, the good farmers are becoming very restive under the combined influence of high taxation and low prices for crops. "Why," they exclaim—"we have to pay war-prices for everything we buy, while our corn and pork are scarcely worth taking to market." A suspicion seems to have arisen that, through their devotion to the party, they have been made the cat's paw, and have been burnt in raking chestnuts from the fire for other people; and also that the tariff has been unfairly arranged, so as to give advantages to rings and monopolies, at their expense. For instance, I have heard it suggested that it is about time for our United States Senator, Logan, to rise and explain why all the farmers of this and adjoining States should pay a bonus of from $3 to $5 per thousand feet for their lumber, fencing, &c., to a few owners of pine-lands, without the slightest show of any reciprocal benefits to us in return.

The railroads are also having their share of obloquy; but it is beginning to "get through our wool" that, were it not for the excessive cost of iron, we would have more railroads, and more competition in freights, while those now in operation could be worked at far less expense; and that, perhaps, a good way to have cheaper freights will be to have cheaper iron.

Such little items as salt we don't mind much yet, although we cannot see why we should have to pay a third more than the people of Canada do for Syracuse salt. Nor do we consider that legislation friendly to us which filches from us even a small portion of our hard-earned money to swell the coffers of the saline nabobs of Syracuse and Saginaw. Neither is it pleasant that we and our sons must toil unremittingly, in order that these extortionists may live in riotous ease at Newport and Saratoga.

The exigencies of the war caused a general inflation of prices. That time has passed, and the prices of farm-products have gone back to their former level. Not so the prices of most things which we get in exchange for our crops. Consequently, although the farmers have worked hard, and been blessed with fair crops, they are hardly able to "make one hand wash the other." The rapid increase of Farmers' Clubs and Granges indicates that they are waking up to a realizing sense of the situation, and understand that the remedy lies in united action. And, if the principle of "The greatest good to the greatest number," upon which our Government is founded, is to be regarded, the farmers' claims to "protection" cannot much longer be ignored.

HARROW.

The Quincy Fair Association.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 7.—A movement is on foot among our leading citizens, headed by General James W. Singleton, for the reorganization of the Fair Association, and for the purpose of preserving the present Fair Grounds. General Singleton has taken hold of the matter with characteristic energy, and has invited a large number of guests to a banquet at the Furlong House to-morrow afternoon, where the project will be discussed in detail.

What a Mad Cow Did.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 7.—A Mrs. Michael Schunk was so severely gored in the abdomen, last night, by a mad cow, which was running at large, and so badly injured, that she cannot possibly recover.

A young girl on her way from school was also attacked by the unfortunate beast. Her clothing was torn off her person, and she tossed into the air.

Ocean Steamship News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Arrived—The Trinacria, from Gibraltar; also the steamships City of New York, Parthia, and Greece, all from Liverpool.

DIED.

WHITE—The funeral of Mrs. Horace White, wife of the Editor of THE TRIBUNE, will take place from Plymouth Congregational Church, corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Indiana-av., on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 1 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

HUGUNIN—At Lyons, Cook County, on Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. Eleanor Hugunin, relict of the late Captain Robert Hugunin, age 80 years.

Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ephraim Holton, Lyons, this morning, at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

HENDERSON—In the 57th year of his age, Joseph Henderson.

Funeral from his late residence, 209 Chicago-av., Sunday, 9th instant, at 2 p. m.

DONAGHUE—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at 1 a. m., Hugh Donaghue, native of County Derry, Ireland, and aged 23 years, of consumption.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 773 State street, on Sunday, Feb. 10, at 11 a. m., to St. John's Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GIBB—On Feb. 7, William Gibb, aged 28 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 783 West Lake street, to Rose Hill by carriages, on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

New York City and Dunfermline, Scotland, papers please copy.

DUTTON—The funeral of Mrs. Wm. Dutton will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. K. Stow, 49 South Peoria street, at 11:30 o'clock, a. m., to-day, prompt. Friends are invited to attend.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856,)
AUCTIONEERS,
CHICAGO,
Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.,
WILL SELL
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, &c., ON THURSDAY.
FURNITURE, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE ON SATURDAY.
BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, AND HARNESS,
Wednesday and Saturday Mornings,
At 25, 27, 29 & 31 West Washington-st.
Consignments solicited.
Cash advances made on receipt of goods.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
BUTTERS & CO.'S
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
On SATURDAY, Feb. 7, 1873, at 55 & 57 South Canal-st.
Also, 40,000 Prime Cigars.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Chattel Mortgage Sale
OF THE
Entire Furniture
OF THE
GALT HOUSE,
No. 42 South Water-st.
We will sell, by Auction, on TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, the entire Furniture of the Galt Hotel, containing about sixty rooms, consisting of Brussels and Wool Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Furniture, Extension Dining Tables, Chairs, Plated Ware, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Kitchen Furniture, large Hotel Range, with Cooking Utensils, Bedding, Linen Towels, Mirrors, Bar and Bar Fixtures, Show Cases, Stoves, &c., in fact everything pertaining to hotel purposes. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24, and 26 East Randolph-st.
AT AUCTION,
STILL ANOTHER SALE of Household Furniture, Carpets, Pianos, and Mirrors, Parlor Sets, Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Sofas, French and Bed Lounges, Chairs, Rockers, Show Cases, Office Desks, W. G. Crockery, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware, on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By HARRISON & CO.
REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE OF
Household Goods, &c.,
THIS MORNING, AT 9½ O'CLOCK.
Large lot Second-hand Carpets,
Lot Crockery, in open lots,
Twenty Second-hand Sewing Machines, in order, by HARRISON & CO.,
Auctioneers, 63 South Canal-st.

By T. S. FITCH & CO.
REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.
Regular Weekly Sales at our Salesroom, 157 Dearborn-st., every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock p. m. Particulars at the office. Bring in your list. Special attention given to out-door sales. T. S. FITCH & CO.

WHEDON, TYLER & CO.,
General Auctioneers, 117, 119, 121 and 123 Fifth-st., cor. Pine, St. Louis, Mo., hold Regular Trade Sales every day.
Mondays and Thursdays—Boots and Shoes.
Tuesdays and Fridays—Dry Goods, Notions, &c.
Wednesdays—Clothing, Piece Goods, &c.
Saturdays, Special Sales—Groceries, Hardware, Furniture, Harness, &c.
We have the most reliable Auction market in the country. Cash advanced on consignments.
WHEDON, TYLER & CO.

THE ENTIRE ASSETS
OF THE
CHICAGO ATTRITION PULVERIZING CO.
Bankrupt, will be sold at Auction, on premises, Corner Hubbard and Jefferson-sts.,
Feb. 13, at 10 a. m. R. E. JENKINS, Assignee.